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Red Cross Drive Opening; OPA Numbers Gas Strips; China Seeks War Damages

The World's Day—February 29, 1944

Boston: Grew Speaks at Red Cross Rally Tonight

Red Cross War Fund campaign for 1944 opens officially tomorrow, and a pre-campaign rally is scheduled for tonight in Symphony Hall. Former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew will speak on Japan and the Japanese psychology. [Page 5.]

Further delay in the calling of a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature to consider absentee voting by soldiers was announced today by Governor Saltonstall and Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State. The session will be delayed to give Congress sufficient time to consider a new voting proposal being submitted.

Boston's Port Security detail today guards waterfront facilities costing upwards of $75,000,000 and thousands of troops and tools of war valued into billions of dollars that pass through Boston. [Page 2.]

All hands of a medium-sized U. S. merchant vessel which was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Arabian Sea early in January have been landed at Boston, the Navy announced today. [Page 2.]

New Hampshire is meeting its draft quotas without crippling important war industries, according to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, State Selective Service Director.

Resignation of Joseph Earl Perry as State Commissioner of Banks was announced officially today by Governor Saltonstall. State House observers believe Earl F. Wallace, Vice-President of the Webster & Atlas Bank, will be named Commissioner Perry's successor tomorrow. Mr. Perry will become President of the Newton Savings Bank.

Washington: OPA Numbers Gas-Coupon Strips

To curtail "black-market" operations, new serially-numbered strips of gasoline ration coupons to holders of B, C, E, and R books begins March 1, the OPA announced. The new coupons resemble theater tickets, and will be issued in a cardboard folder. They must be endorsed as usual, and gallonage values remain the same.

United States technicians 22 years of age or younger who have been employed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's overseas branch in Northern Ireland have been ordered to return home to report to their local draft boards as a result of President Roosevelt's order for reviewing occupational deferments.

Canners have been notified by the War Food Administration to increase from 32 to 38 per cent the share of canned grapefruit set aside for Government and war purposes.

Tightened controls over rationing of new passenger cars were announced by the OPA, but the number allowed for civilian sale in March—10,000—remained the same as in February.

Orient: China to Demand Damages From Japan

The Chinese Government will demand compensation from Japan for all war damage to both public and private interests since the Japanese occupation of Mukden, in Manchuria, in September, 1931, it has been announced in Chungking. A commission has been set up to investigate property damage, in addition to the one already formed to place responsibility for war crimes.

Japanese judicial officials are expected to act "mercilessly" toward any "persons who disturb solidarity within the nation," according to a Tokyo radiocast of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo's instructions to Japanese judges and public prosecutors.

In Europe: Food for Finland If It Quits War

Swedish food for Finland may be forthcoming if the Finns get out of the war, a Stockholm dispatch said. At the same time Helsingfors advices indicated the recent bombing of the Capital by Soviet planes had stiffened the Finnish attitude toward Russia. [Page 1.]

Thirteen British officers who arrived in Yugoslavia by submarine for liaison duty with the guerrilla forces of General Broz (Tito) have been arrested by German military authorities, the German Radio announced. Important papers relating to England's relations with the guerrillas were taken, the Germans say.

The Germans have razed 19 towns in the Abruzzi-e-Molise district of central Italy as part of a program of destruction of Italian property for military reasons, the Underground Socialist newspaper, Avanti, states. Inhabitants were given only a few hours to vacate their homes, it is claimed.

Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, formerly liaison officer with the French forces in Italy, has left to "take over an important post in Great Britain," the Brazzaville Radio reports.

The Iraq Government has voted to join the Egyptian Government in a protest to the United States against congressional expressions favoring establishment of Palestine as a Jewish nation, according to an A. P. dispatch from Cairo.

National: Simmons Nominated by Bar Association

David A. Simmons of Houston, Texas, was nominated for the presidency of the American Bar Association by state A. B. A. delegates at their midyear meeting in Chicago. Nomination is regarded as tantamount to election at the annual A. B. A. meeting in September. He would succeed Joseph W. Henderson of Philadelphia.

Another 1,000,000 pounds of scarce tin can be recovered through co-operation of the public by turning in used tooth-paste and shaving-cream tubes, according to E. Vogelsang, Chief of the WPB's Tin and Lead Branch in New York. He said 1,000,000 pounds had been recovered in the past 23 months. After March 1, exchange of an old tube for a new one is voluntary, but the need warrants the voluntary effort, he said.

Americas: Argentina Hit by Gasoline Shortage

An acute gasoline shortage in Argentina is reducing the use of trucks, busses, taxis, and private automobiles, it was announced in Buenos Aires. Private cars get about 53 gallons every three months, but recently many motorists have been unable to obtain their quotas, it was explained.

Argentina's federal police announced in Buenos Aires that they had arrested a number of Axis spies, including crewmen of Spanish vessels who aided the escape of sailors of the scuttled German pocket battleship Graf Spee. The Spaniards' activities included setting up a clandestine radio station, the communiqué said.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Waste Paper Collections

Lexington, Thursday.

Paulette Goddard Lands in Chungking

CHUNGKING, Feb. 29 (AP)—Paulette Goddard and a trio of fellow troupers arrived here today after a 16,000-mile trip to spend a month entertaining GI's in lonely U. S. Army outposts in Free China.

The first American actress to visit wartime China, she was accompanied by comedians Bill Gargan and Keenan Wynn, son of Ed Wynn, and Accordionist Andy Arcuri.

During a 24-hour stop here they are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Rod Parker of Los Angeles, Calif., of the American Red Cross, in a mud plaster cottage in the Methodist Mission Compound. Miss Goddard was dressed in USO khaki slacks and tunic.

Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

This Taxpayer Does It Hard Way

While crowds of Massachusetts state income taxpayers struggled in and out of the State Tax Division headquarters in Boston today to beat tomorrow's deadline, one Bostonian took the hard way to fill out a return.

Unmindful of the smooth tables of the nearby Kirstein Library, he stood on busy City Hall Avenue, around the corner from tax headquarters, and leaned against a red-brick wall—his tax-form spread out on that irregular surface and labored to fill in the required information.

March Food Prospect Has No Rosy Tint

Food prospects for the month of March, on the whole, do not promise too much for consumers, who will be urged to make still greater use of over-abundant supplies of eggs, potatoes, cabbage, and spinach in the face of dwindling stocks of meats, poultry, and numerous other food items.

While a gradual improvement in fish supplies is indicated for next month, the demands of the Lenten season undoubtedly will far exceed the quantities available, according to the head of the fish department of a large nation-wide chain store, with 140 field-buying offices located throughout the country.

"Barring further labor difficulties, production of fish in the North Atlantic area, which has been below normal, should improve generally in March," Joseph O'Brien, of Boston, predicts. "At best," he added, "only a fair supply, principally haddock, scrod, and flounders, can be expected, while other items normally available from this area—lobsters, sea scallops, smoked and salted fish and frozen fish of all types—will continue in very limited supply."

Shorter Supply

A Chicago meat buyer for the same chain store outfit predicts a slightly shorter supply of beef, veal and lamb. Pork, he adds, will remain in liberal quantity. Smoked meats will be about as plentiful as they were in February, with the exception of smoked ham, the supply of which is expected to be slightly smaller. There will be little change in canned meats. There is little likelihood of greater supplies of corn-fed beef. And the veal shortage probably will continue, he states.

As for poultry, indications are that both chickens and fowl will be even shorter in supply during March than they were in February. Requisitions for the armed forces continue to be so heavy that the supply of chicken remaining for civilian consumption is very limited, it is pointed out. Nor will the situation be helped by supplies of geese, ducks, or turkeys

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U.S. War Needs Tap Resources In Many Lands

Nearly all world areas not under Axis supply vital materials not available at home.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—To keep its vast war production in high gear, the United States is tapping virtually all known world resources, outside the Axis, for strategic materials, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, announced today.

Missions have already been sent to Latin America, Africa, India, China, Australia and the Pacific Islands to expedite purchases and provide assistance in expanding production.

Measures are being taken to increase output abroad of a large number of metals and minerals without which American production would come to a halt, among them being mica, copper, tin, metallurgical and refractory chrome, nickel, zinc, beryl, tantalite, flourspar and manganese.

Contract deliveries of strategic commodities bought in foreign countries, with government funds under the FEA public purchase program totaled $809,000,000 last year and the trend continues upward.

Values Grow During Year

Deliveries of these commodities, which are essential to American war industries and for other war purposes, increased in the second half of 1943. For the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1943, they had a value of $378,000,000, compared with a value of $431,000,000 for the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31.

Deliveries on public purchase contracts are made either in the United States or in foreign areas for importation or other use by this country.

Purchases of strategic commodities abroad with these government funds represent only a part of FEA's foreign development and procurement functions.

Large additional quantities of strategic materials have also been procured and brought into this country that are not purchased under FEA public purchase contracts, but for which FEA has over-all import responsibility. In these cases private importers generally buy with their own funds.

Private Services Co-operate

The facilities and services of private importers are utilized at the stage of practically all FEA import operations, whether the strategic commodities are purchased with Government funds or with private funds.

Many materials essential to the United States war program can be obtained only in part or not at all in the United States. For example, minimum requirements for quartz crystals, used in mili-

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U. S. 'Forts' Hit Brunswick; Japanese Routed in Burma; Can Bombing Stop Germans?

American repatriates believe damage to war plants and railroads is relatively low.

Following is the third of a series of articles on conditions inside Germany written by Mr. Dosch-Fleurot on his arrival in Lisbon after 13 months' internment at Baden-Baden.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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BADEN-BADEN, Germany, via Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 28. Delayed—Just how much damage are Allied bombs doing to German war industry?

From what our group of American repatriates has been able to learn, the percentage of plants destroyed is still low.

All of the Reich's newer war industries are scattered and cleverly camouflaged in regions not yet bombed.

As each region is attacked in the air offensive, the product of the bombed factories is replaced by other similarly equipped plants.

Only Direct Hits Count

At the present bombing rate, only direct hits on scattered camouflaged assembling plants will materially reduce Germany's production output.

To achieve this is apparently why the Allied airmen are now concentrating their principal efforts on cities, hoping thus to get assembling plants in the general toll.

On account of the scarcity of bridges little time is lost repairing bomb damage to railroads.

The director of the Ruhr's heavy industries boasts that he is never behind on deliveries even in the periods of heaviest bombing.

With the intensification of industry Germany's railroads carried millions more passengers this year than last.

The main success of the Allied bombings thus far has been to upset the life of the nation with a diminution of the war effort. Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, recognizing this, wrote in last week's Das Reich: "Even if Berlin is completely destroyed, the life of the nation will continue.

Pools of Workers

Nevertheless, with 27 cities and over 100 factory regions heavily damaged and Berlin half destroyed it has been necessary to organize centers of reserve workers who have rushed in to fill the places of missing workers in undamaged plants or to speed up others.

Re-establishment of production is often rapid after bombings but with half of the population living in the bombed areas, with 4,000,000 workers out of the 40,000,000 persons bombed out and all their possessions lost the upsetting of life would perhaps seem to be greater than it actually is. Up until the beginning of the current great offensive, the raids were spread out over many months and regrouping after each raid was rapid, only one area at a time being completely upset.

However, as the percentage of war industries affected has not been published there is no way to estimate accurately the damage that has been done.

Twenty thousand barracks and cantonments house foreign factory workers.

Scattered throughout Germany are 12,000,000 foreign workers, in-

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Other reports from inside Germany: First Page, second section.

Associated Press

Stilwell Switches Hats

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Commander of United States Forces in the China-Burma-India theater, wears a Chinese Army cap instead of his familiar battered campaign hat as he returns to Assam, India, headquarters from a tour of front lines in Burma. He is stepping out of liaison plane in which he made the trip.

Stalin stresses Allied understandings and sees co-operation causing defeat of Hitler.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While Premier Joseph Stalin underscored the Allied agreements at Moscow and Teheran with a cordial message to President Roosevelt in which he said defeat of the common enemy "is near" on the basis of those agreements, the Allied air offensive in the West played its full part with another massed attack on Germany.

While Allied airmen in Italy returned to the attack on airfields in the suburbs of Rome, heavy American bombers again attacked the Messerschmitt plants of Brunswick — the fourth daylight blow of the month against this center. These plants turn out the Messerschmitt 110-fighter which, converted into a rocket-shooter, has been taking part in recent raids over London.

The Allies have organized 19 great raids during February—seven more than for any other month—in a determined attempt to paralyze the Luftwaffe and gain unquestioned air supremacy. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Britain's Air Secretary, declares the offensive probably is reaching its climax.

The Fortresses on this occasion were heavily protected by British fighters. That these are needed is clear from the fact that, as Sir Archibald states, four fifths of the Luftwaffe is in the West to meet the attacks. Moreover, for each raid the bombers are meeting the "greatest concentration of guns and searchlights any power has ever met."

The Fortresses even lost six planes in a secondary raid on the "Rocket Coast," an unusually high figure for these near-by raids. The point is, however, that Germany is concentrating all the power it has, keeping little in reserve, for meeting the threat from the West. If this power can be broken, the work of invasion will be materially lightened.

Apart from the air front, the most noteworthy event in the war comes from a quarter that hitherto has kept much in the background. The Mountbatten forces in Burma have practically wiped out a force of 8,000 Japanese in a southward move toward Akyab.

Considering the relatively small numbers of troops operating in this theater, this is a notable victory and a severe setback to the Japanese.

At the same time, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese forces, clearing the Japanese away from the new Ledo Road from India to China 400 miles farther north, had split up the Japanese and had come within six miles of Maingkwan, main stronghold of the Hukawng Valley through which the road goes. This defeat appears to be the signal for widespread Japanese withdrawals.

Meanwhile, the Russian theater is dominated by the Finnish issue. If Finland accepts the Russian terms, a new situation immediately will develop in the North, where the Russians are closing in on the railroad center of Pskov. If Finland capitulates, the Gulf of Finland falls into Russian hands, and instead of the Russians being liable to outflanking as they advance into Estonia, they will be able to outflank the Germans in Estonia by sea.

Thus a Russo-Finnish peace probably would be followed by a rapid Russian advance westward both north and south of the long Peipus Lake system.

Air Over Europe:

United States heavy bombers in their nineteenth operation for February attacked targets at Brunswick, classified by the Army as

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Stalin to Roosevelt: Page 8.

Finn Assembly Gets Report On Peace Moves

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Finnish Parliament met in closed session for an hour this morning and heard Premier Edwin Linkomies explain the Government's position regarding an armistice or continued war with Russia, it was reported from Helsingfors.

The legislators then recessed until afternoon when another secret session was scheduled.

A routine open session was held during the morning before the doors were closed. The Premier spoke for a half hour, and for another half hour, members questioned the Government spokesman. Details were not divulged.

A reliable informant said Sweden would do its best to provide food for Finland if it quit the war.

While a Swedish Government spokesman refused to say whether an offer of food actually had been

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Soviet Puzzle: U. S. Aid And Hostile Press

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 29—The Russian people learned with surprise and appreciation today the vast extent and nature of the help which the Soviet Union has been receiving from its American ally.

United States Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley's report disclosing that the United States has shipped more than $4,000,000,000 worth of Lease-Lend aid to Russia since October, 1941, was circulated in detail by the Soviet press and radio.

This clearly is the most favorable picture the Russian people have yet received concerning American war aid. Many Russians found some of the figures astounding.

On the other hand, some concern has been observable here recently in connection with the un-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Two Million More Gardens Are Asked of N. E. This Year

Planting of 2,000,000 more Victory Gardens in 1944 than in 1943 was asked today of New England citizens by H. W. Hochbaum, Chairman of the Federal Inter-Departmental Victory Garden Committee, who set the year's goal at 22,000,000 gardens.

At the first session of the New England Victory Garden Committee at headquarters of the Office of Price Administration in Boston, Mr. Hochbaum pointed out that though our total food production in 1943 was greater than the record-breaking yield of 1942, and though our farmers and commercial vegetable and fruit producers will do their utmost to produce still more in 1944, we cannot count on good growing weather everywhere, as some gardeners found out last year.

Must Produce More

"For prudence's and safety's sake in helping to build up stores of food, our people will need to have even more and, in many instances, even larger gardens, and to make every Victory Garden produce more than in 1943 wherever possible," he said.

The conference, which is the tenth in a series of 11 regional conferences throughout the United States, is sponsored by the Inter-Departmental Victory Garden Committee, the War Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and Federal and State Extension Services. A small conference room on the eighth floor of OPA headquarters was packed by local representatives of garden clubs, local and State Victory Garden Committee officials, local officials of the Office of Civilian Defense, representatives of the horticultural and seed trades, and garden editors of Boston newspapers, local magazines, and local radio stations.

Three Objectives of Plan

After a brief address of welcome to the delegates by Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, who represented Gov-

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Time Marches On And Leaves Yanks Dateless in China

WITH THE CHINESE ARMY IN NORTHERN BURMA, Feb. 8. Delayed. (AP)—Out here one loses all track of time.

Three members of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's bodyguard, Sergeant Paul Gish of Wadsworth, Ohio, Sergeant Bob Briggs of Carey, Idaho, and Pfc. Myles Schauer of Oak Park, Ill., were asked what day of the month it was.

"It's Friday, the 5th," said Sergeant Gish.

"I think it's Thursday, the 8th," said Sergeant Briggs.

"I dunno," said Private Schauer. It was really Sunday, the 6th.

Kiev Terrorists 'Must Answer'

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein, German Army commander on the Russian Ukraine front, must answer for the destruction of Kiev and more than 195,000 Soviet citizen fatalities during the Nazi occupation of that ancient city, says the Moscow Radio.

A Soviet investigating commission has found that the citizens were "tortured to death, shot or poisoned in murder vans" by the Germans during the occupation of Kiev, said a Russian broadcast, which was recorded here last night by the Soviet monitor. The entire center section of the city was demolished and 1,742 communal dwellings and 3,600 private homes were destroyed, the Commission was quoted as reporting.

In addition, according to the broadcast, hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens were sent to Germany along with factory equipment, while 200,000 persons were made homeless and nearly 1,000 state institutions destroyed.

The Commission held that Erich Koch, German Commissioner for the Ukraine, and other Nazi officers shared Marshal von Mannstein's alleged guilt "for bestial crimes perpetrated against the Soviet people."

New Destroyers Cost Lot of Talk

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—It takes a lot of talk nowadays to build a destroyer. The Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation, with help of the Telephone Company, figured it takes 87,000 telephone calls, both outside and local connections, before construction is completed on one of the destroyers.

The information was compiled in an effort to stop unnecessary calls through the shipyard switchboard.

Docket of Congress Piles Up, With New Issues Mounting

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—While Congress engages in revolts over leadership and thinks about the forthcoming elections, work is piling up on its dockets.

For three months the nation's legislators have been wrangling over subsidies, soldiers' vote and taxes, but now they are on their way to new and what may become even more controversial issues.

Even these three issues have not been entirely disposed of. Senate and House conferees are still deadlocked on the soldiers' vote bill, after eight meetings. The conferees are trying to reconcile the Federal ballot bill passed by the Senate with the States' rights measure insisted on by the House. At this moment the conferees are voicing only faint hope that an agreement will be reached.

Price Control Act

The President has won a victory over Congress on the subsidy issue by reason of the legislators' failure to override his veto, but a number of Congressmen have served notice that they intend to revive the subsidy issue when the bill comes up to extend the life of the Office of Price Administration expiring in June.

Extension of the Price-Control Act is only one of the jobs of which Congress is reminded in the Baruch-Hancock report on "War and Postwar Adjustment Policies," just issued.

"During 1944, the Price Control Act will expire," the report pointed out. "Also the requisitioning power given the President; and the priorities and allocations powers on which the functioning of the War Production Board rests. Each of these laws is a vital necessity, both for the continued prosecution of the war and for our return to the peace."

The report also pointed to other

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Five Little Words— Yet Americans Talk Hours With Chinese

WITH THE CHINESE ARMY IN NORTHERN BURMA, Feb. 8. Delayed. (AP) — Every Chinese soldier in the jungle can speak at least one word of English. It's "okay."

Every American soldier in the jungle can speak at least four words in Chinese: "Hobba how?" (How are you?); "Ding how" (Good); "Boo how" (Bad); and "Mama foo foo" (Not good, not bad).

Chinese and Americans not only can converse for hours with these vocabularies, plus sign language, but frequently do.

Port Security Detail Now Greatly Expanded

Two years ago the port of Boston like most other seaports of the country was more or less lacking in protection measures. A mere "dribble" of men and matériel needed on the far-flung battlefronts of the war was passing through this ocean gateway.

Today after installation of modern facilities costing upwards of $75,000,000 thousands of troops and tools of war valued into the billions of dollars have passed and are passing through Boston. The port security detail, which numbered two officers and six enlisted men two years ago, now consists of 50 officers, 1,000 Coast Guard regulars and 6,000 temporary members of the Coast Guard Reserve, besides 50 armed picket boats and seven fire boats.

And the transformation is the result of a huge operation involving the security and development of the port that began two years ago with a Presidential order establishing port protection. Some of the secrets hitherto as carefully guarded as the port itself were made public by Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer, and Capt. Frank M. Meals, Coast Guard Captain of the Port, in connection with the observance of the anniversary.

Long Waterfront

The port security detail is responsible for 140 miles of Greater Boston waterfront and the shipping within the harbor. No major act of sabotage and no serious accident has taken place in the two years the port security set-up has been functioning.

More than 150 fires on piers, ships or vital installations have been discovered and extinguished without severe damage. Nothing of either accidental or deliberate nature has occurred in Boston to seriously hamper the movement of wartime shipping, Captain Meals said today, disclosing that the only instances of sabotage have been the slashing of fire hose and the plugging of hose nozzles of privately owned equipment. The Port Captain laid these cases at the door of "petty spite."

Daily inspection of this equipment by the Coast Guard resulted in quick discovery and prevented any possible dangerous consequences. One such case recently discovered in East Boston is under investigation now.

Taken Into Custody

More than 120 persons have been taken into custody of the Captain of the Port (COTP) Guard Detail in Boston in the two years the security plan has been in effect. Most of these individuals were released after investigation. In addition to these, 92 others were apprehended in the act of taking pictures along the waterfront. Most of these, too, were without intent to do harm, and were allowed to go after the film was seized.

A Nazi bundist, seeking access to Boston piers, was captured through the COTP identification bureau here, and later another alien sought by Federal authorities was turned up when he sought a Coast Guard identification card. A total of 100,055 such cards have been issued by the Bureau. Without such a card no person can move along the waterfront for any distance without being challenged, taken into custody, and subjected to inquiry.

All loading of explosives is done under Coast Guard supervision, and the same applies in most instances to all welding or burning on or near port waters. Radio-equipped Coast Guard jeeps patrol the waterfront night and day, checking with guard details, and in the harbor itself the 50 picket boats, based at Lewis Wharf and Fore River, and operated for the most part by members of the temporary reserves, supervise the anchorage and movement of merchant and fishing vessels.

Protecting the Port of Boston

Official United States Coast Guard

140 Miles of Waterfront Carefully Guarded

Upper—Coast Guard's Anti-Saboteur Pier Patrol. Jeeps, manned by armed Coast Guardsmen, maintain vigilant patrols on waterfronts today, protecting vital shipping and docks from enemy attempts at sabotage. Lower—Identification is required of all persons moving along the waterfront today. Temporary Reservists have relieved many regular servicemen of dock patrol and port-security work, maintaining a 24-hour watch on waterfront facilities, armed with side arms and riot sticks.

Two Million New Gardens Urged in N. E.

Continued from Page 1

ernor Saltonstall, Charles E. Potter of the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture outlined the purposes and plan of the two-day conference.

Mr. Potter proposed three objectives for the conference: (1) to develop community spirit; (2) to develop co-operative efforts between organizations; (3) to unify the attack on the problem of augmenting farm and urban gardens.

He pointed out that farm gardens are near the maximum now, but the number of urban gardens has yet to be expanded to the full. He termed this conference a "working conference" and proposed formation of a group of six committees to meet and bring in a set of recommendations for discussion, amendment, and adoption by the conference.

Use of Vacant Lots

Mr. Hochbaum alluded to the need for increasing suburban gardens by emphasizing that many more vacant-lot, community, and industrial-employee gardens need to be developed. Though convenience to home is most desirable, even that may need to be sacrificed, he said.

The gasoline shortage, he added, may require many to use busses, streetcars, or even bicycles to get to their gardens and grow some of the vegetables they must have.

More careful planning of Victory gardens was also urged by Mr. Hochbaum, so that they may produce all summer and late into the fall. He urged furthermore that gardens can and should produce far more summer and fall greens such as New Zealand spinach, lettuce, broccoli, endive, turnip greens, Chinese cabbage, collards, cabbage, kale, and spinach. The production of more turnips, carrots, beets, salsify, and other root crops to store for winter use was also urged by Mr. Hochbaum.

Move to Larger Hall

Owing to the augmented attendance arrangements were made by courtesy of Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Agriculture, to hold the meeting in Kingsley Hall in the Ford Building.

The morning meeting was featured by reports from six New England States extension service directors and specialists.

William R. Cole, extension specialist of Massachusetts State College, outlined three Bay State objectives for its 1944 Victory Garden Campaign.

Mr. Cole said that greater emphasis would be laid upon industrial-community gardens. He added that there is a possibility of a very great increase in this type of garden, and pointed out that the Associated Industries of Massachusetts are to feature industrial-community gardens in the March issue of its magazine, Industry.

Secondly, he said, emphasis would be placed on greater food production through encouragement of better garden practices. Finally, he continued, there would be an augmented development of community canning projects.

Mr. Cole cited a case of a community canning project in a large suburb near Boston. During the season, he said, 635 women, working in shifts, operated a commercial cannery under lease and produced 7,000 cans of food.

Perry Quits State Bank Post; Wallace Mentioned for Office

Resignation of Joseph Earl Perry, Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, was officially announced today by Governor Saltonstall.

The resignation, which had been expected for several months, was tendered in a letter to the Governor. Mr. Perry will become President of the Newton Savings Bank sometime in April.

The Governor will submit the name of his successor as Bank Commissioner to the Executive Council tomorrow.

Although the Governor today declined to disclose the name of his candidate for the position, State House observers expected that he would name Earl F. Wallace, of Wakefield, Vice-President of the Webster and Atlas National Bank of Boston.

Mr. Perry's letter of resignation read as follow:

"I am submitting herewith my resignation as Commissioner of Banks to become effective Feb. 29, 1944.

"I cannot do this without an expression of my very genuine appreciation of your official and personal support and your scrupulous observance of your assurance that the department could be run with entire freedom from political pressure of any sort. In a matter of such vital importance to every citizen of this Commonwealth as the soundness of our banks, it is a supreme necessity that this department should be free, in fact as well as in appearance, from any purely political influences.

"This department has the supervision of more than 1,100 financial institutions, including the loan agencies. Only one other State in the Union has a larger volume of assets in its State-chartered financial institutions than does Massachusetts. I am glad to be able to report that our financial institutions are more liquid and in sounder condition than ever before in their history, and they are rendering a remarkable public service in their contribution toward the war effort. They have been outstandingly co-operative with me during the past four years and it is with sincere regret that I feel constrained to relinquish my service as Commissioner of Banks."

Hale and Goodwin Renaming Likely

Reappointment of Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale as State Director of the Waterways Division, and Frank A. Goodwin as State Registrar of Motor Vehicles is expected next week when State Commissioner of Public Works Herman A. MacDonald returns from Washington.

Commissioner MacDonald has been at the Capitol appearing before a legislative committee as Vice-President of the American Association of State Highway Officials in connection with hearings on an allotment of Federal highway funds for a postwar program.

Under Massachusetts law the positions of Waterways Director and Registrar of Motor Vehicles are filled by appointment by the Public Works Commissioner for the duration of his own three-year term. Mr. Goodwin will reach the automatic retirement age of 70 next October but it has been hinted that he will be retained in office for the duration of the war.

Crew of Ship Submarine Sunk In Arabian Sea Lands in Boston

All hands of a medium-sized United States merchant vessel which was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in January in the Arabian Sea have been landed in Boston, the Navy announced today.

Antonio Ferrundini, of South Boston, a member of the crew, was in the crow's nest when a torpedo blasted the ship. He descended to the deck, crew members said, voluntarily passed ammunition to the gun crew, and was among the last to leave the vessel.

First Officer Frank L. Sprague, Jr., 23-year-old graduate of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, of 24 Neponset Road, Quincy praised the Navy gun crew aboard the merchantman. He said the gunners maintained steady fire from every gun that could be brought to bear on the enemy periscope until it submerged, and continued to fire on the area in which it disappeared until they were forced to abandon ship.

The first torpedo put the vessel down by the head, Mr. Sprague said, and soon she was awash several feet amidships. Soon after the ship was abandoned, a second under-water missile struck and blasted the vessel in two. Even then, Mr. Sprague continued, the bow twice bobbed above the surface.

After the ship sank, he added, a violent underwater explosion occurred which he could not explain.

All members of the crew, of whom only a few were slightly injured, were picked up from boats a short time after the sinking by a United Nations tanker.

Before he left the ship, Radio Operator Jack Vitacco, of Mt. Carmel, Pa., said he sent out six messages announcing the torpedoing.

Ship to Bear Name Of Sailor's Haven Head

"Chantey man" of the first World War's Shipping Board Recruiting Service—so known because he taught the old-time sea chanteys to recruits on cargo ships—Stanton H. King, Superintendent of the Sailor's Haven in Charlestown for 47 years, is to be memorialized by having a ship named after him.

The ship is building at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation plant in South Portland, Maine, and is expected to be launched in about 10 days. Another ship building at the same yards is to be named for Arthur Sewall of the old-time New England shipping firm of E. and A. Sewall, credited with being one of the largest owners of sailing tonnage in the United States.

Winchester 100 P. C. Back Of Red Cross

Fifty-five Winchester organizations, including all churches of all denominations, all clubs and social organizations, have joined together in a unique design of community solidarity to back up the 1944 Red Cross War Fund Drive, and already two other communities, Newburyport and Pittsfield, have copied the idea.

Never before, for any cause, have 100 per cent of the churches and clubs in Winchester gathered behind any cause as they have in the case of the Red Cross this year, officials of the drive said.

Today representatives of the 55 organizations affixed their signatures to the "Red Cross Appeal for 1944 War Fund" which is being distributed in all churches, clubs, and stores, and local businessmen have supplied funds for publication of the appeal in local advertising media.

An interesting feature of the "Appeal" is that facsimile signatures of all the 55 signers appear in every reproduction of the message.

Services Inclusive

Gist of the appeal is that since the Red Cross is spreading its services to all the battle fronts, relieving the distress of the wounded fighting men, and that since the work of the Red Cross has grown so large, only large funds and large gifts can keep the organization functioning as it should.

Heads of Winchester organizations and churches who have signed the appeal are:

John J. Keefe, Commander, Winchester Post 97, American Legion; Frederick C. Connor, Exalted Ruler, Winchester Lodge 1445, Elks (B. P. O. E.); Angelo F. Tofuri, Venerable, Winchester Lodge, Sons of Italy in America; the Rev. Howard J. Chidley, Minister, First Congregational Church; the Rev. Roger E. Makepeace, Minister, Crawford Memorial Baptist Church; Dr. Cecil W. Pride, President, Winchester Lions Club; Ernest B. Dade, President, Winchester Rotary Club; Neil Borden, representing Fellsland Council, Boy Scouts of America; Lyle Bush, President, Winchester Art Association; Henry P. Murray, Grand Knight, Winchester Circle, 210, Knights of Columbus.

Edwin M. Woodward, President, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ryerson, Master, Winchester Grange; Nancy M. Grant, Regent, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters; Mrs. James M. Newman, President, Better Homes and Gardens Club; Winsome B. Brown, President, Winton Club; Dorothy D. Farnsworth, President, Smith College Club; Mabel L. Tapley, Commissioner, Girl Scouts of America; Velma M. Walker, Worthy Matron, Order of Eastern Star; Francis J. Carroll, Secretary, Council of Women's Organizations; Lois B. Ross, President Mt. Holyoke College Club; W. Irving Plitt, President, Parish Players; Clara R. Russell, Regent, Committee of Safety Chapter, D. A. R., and President, Winchester Historical Society.

More Names Listed

Robert A. Drake, Publicity Chairman, Winchester, American Red Cross; Florence Ciarcia, Venerable, Winchester Women's Lodge, Sons of Italy; Lucy Maurillari, President, Columbus Ladies Club; the Rev. Fr. James D. Fitzsimons, Pastor, Immaculate Conception Church; James E. Allen, Chairman, Winchester Chapter, American Red Cross; Mary T. Ghirardini, President, Winchester Garden Club; R. H. B. Smith, General Chairman, Winchester Red Cross War Fund; James Newman, Commodore, Winchester Boat Club; Marion B. Arrell, President, American Legion Auxiliary, Post 97; Robert H. Sibley, District Chairman, Boy Scouts of America; Mary A. Quigley, President, Catholic Daughters of America (Winchester); Peter Sciascia, President, Columbus Men's Club; John Cristaldi, President, Christopher Columbus Society.

The Rev. Harland J. Lewis, Minister, Second Congregational Church; Esther C. McCarthy, President, Winchester Emblem Club; Mrs. Rachel T. Kimball, President, En Kai Society; the Rev. Dwight W. Hadley, Rector, Church of the Epiphany; Roberta Ray Blanchard, President, Winchester Circle, Florence Crittenton League; Elizabeth S. Hall, President, Women's Fortnightly Club; Mrs. Margaret T. Hintlian, President, Winchester Chapter, Guild of the Infant Saviour; Gustave O. Hakanson, Noble Grand, Waterfield Lodge 321, I. O. O. F.; Ruth L. Nichols, President, Winchester League of Women Voters; Isabel L. MacKenzie, Chief Ranger, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

George F. Conklin, Worshipful Master, Mystic Valley Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Carl Wood, President, Mystic Glee Club; the Rev. Clifford L. Miller, Pastor, New Hope Baptist Church; Helen Sanders Allen, President, Winchester College Club; Olive Stephenson, Noble Grand, Victoria Rebekah Lodge, 178; the Rev. Fr. John P. O'Riordan, Pastor, St. Mary's Church; the Rev. Paul Harmon Chapman, Minister, Unitarian Church; Paul Bourinot, Commander, Aberjoni Post 3,719, Veterans of Foreign Wars; John P. Carr, President, Winchester Country Club; Theodore H. Elliott, Worshipful Master, William Parkman Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Austin E. Nanry, President, Winchester Highland's Men's Club; Mrs. John E. Morgan, President, Winchester Mother's Association; Harry E. Squires, High Priest, Winchester Royal Arch Chapter; and the Rev. Clark T. Brownell, Interim Pastor, First Baptist Church.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Miss Maginnis will talk on "The Printed Book" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

"The Enjoyment of Design" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Sayward to be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. At 3 p. m. Dr. G. H. Edgell will talk on "The Papacy and the Fine Arts in the Italian Renaissance." Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

No Change in Rating For Fathers in Draft

War Activities in New England

Fathers subject to the draft can expect no reduction in their present rate of induction into the military services from Massachusetts as the result of current efforts to cull the ranks of 4-F's and war plant deferments to help fill local quotas, State Selective Service authorities declared today.

The only noticeable effect of the latest advices from Washington seeking to scrape the bottom of other eligibles before taking fathers will be greater emphasis upon the low age group 18 to 26 in the order of induction, it was explained at draft headquarters.

But most of the eligibles left in that group, authorities added, are fathers, many of whom are now employed in war plants. The man with several children who is in the older groupings will have a better chance of staying out of the service longer, at least, because of the efforts to take the younger eligibles first, it was reported.

Thus the chief effect upon the local situation will be to take fathers with the fewest children first, regardless of occupational deferments insofar as this is feasible.

There is some talk of pushing up the age limits higher than 37 years, but little credence is given to these rumors in State Selective Service ranks. The military has made it plain that they do not want the older men for active service, and they feel that there is plenty of material within the present age limits, if utilized.

No added material is anticipated from the culling of 4-F classifications. These men are performing notable service, he said, in war plants, "where they are most needed."

New Ordnance Chief

Official announcement of the appointment of Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, native of Boston, as Deputy District Chief of the Boston Ordnance District, with headquarters at 140 Federal Street, was released today by the War Department.

Colonel Stone, who resigned as a director of the Stone & Webster Co., Inc., to accept a captaincy in the Army in June, 1942, has already assumed his new post. His latest assignment before coming to Boston was Executive Officer of the New York Ordnance District.

Aviator Honored

A memorial fund in honor of Lieut. Robert K. Haas, Jr., naval aviator of Arlington, Vt., has been established by Colonel and Mrs. Robert K. Haas, Sr., to be administered by the State Department of Education as a youth project in aviation.

Lieutenant Haas was killed in action in the Eastern Atlantic area on May 28, 1943, while piloting a carrier-based torpedo plane.

In commenting on the educational fund, Ralph E. Noble, Vermont Commissioner of Education, declared that he considered the project in aviation for the youth of the State as set up and fostered by the memorial fund would prove of great value.

To date the Haas Memorial Fund has provided books on aviation to the public library commission; these books are available through the book wagon service.

Motion pictures showing the various types of airplanes and the actual training which pilots must complete successfully are being furnished to the Vermont high schools on a loan basis.

Other equipment which can be furnished to high schools in Vermont includes film slides and projectors, thus making up-to-date aviation information readily available.

Firing Test Range

For the first time since the guns of Commodore McDonough's fleet boomed forth in the War of 1812, the waters of Lake Champlain will again echo to the sound of concentrated gun fire when the Bell Aircraft Corporation's new firing test range is opened. Triangular in shape, with its apex on the shore near the Bell Ordnance Division plant, the range will extend about six miles into the lake towards Port Douglas, N. Y. All navigation in the restricted area will be abolished during firing periods to be designated from time to time during the tests.

Prospects of Food for March Viewed as Without Rosy Tint

Continued from Page 1

—because they also are on the scarce list.

However, civilians will be able to get all the eggs they want in March and for some time after that, for there will be ample supplies remaining after governmental requirements have been met. Greater use of this abundant and nutritive food item is being urged as shortages in other lines continue.

Only minor improvement is expected in butter prospects for March, with civilian supplies increasing somewhat, but not sufficiently to meet demands, in the opinion of the Chicago dairy products manager of the A. & P. Company, who declares that there will be no change in cheese availability, the supplies likely to remain off as they were last month.

On the other hand, potatoes, cabbage, and spinach are so plentiful for March consumption that the Government is urging distributors to use all possible means of getting them onto the tables of the consuming public, according to the head of the store's produce-buying affiliate.

Other aspects of the vegetable and fruit situation for March were revealed as follows: "Lettuce is a fourth vegetable that will be seen in abundance. A newcomer on market will be asparagus; and there will be more peas on sale than have been seen in some time, plenty of celery and green beans, and a fair showing of cauliflower, tomatoes, beets, and escarole.

However, the new crop of onions will not meet consumer demand until the latter part of April. Last year's crop has about reached the "complete disappearance" stage. But, for seasoning purposes, green onions, scallions, shatlots, and chives will be available during March in reasonable quantities.

Citrus fruits and avocados continue to be plentiful. Supplies of apples will be smaller than in March of last year, and pears are very scarce. Imports of grapes from South America are now in view, and some pineapples will be received from Cuba.

Bananas, which recently reached the promising point of 40 per cent of normal supply, are now back to 15 per cent, because of shipping conditions. This situation is expected to improve by the middle of March.

Briefly, the fruit outlook does not compare too favorably with that of March of a year ago.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. New stamps will become valid every two weeks. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders today, Feb. 29; for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, March 31; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Longer Work-Week Ruling

Where workers will be released by a war plant going on 48 hours in the Greater Boston area, the change to the longer work-week should be deferred until these workers are placed in new jobs, Leon J. Kowal, Area Director of the War Manpower Commission, announced. The shift to 48 hours in essential industry has been ordered for March 6.

Memo: Have You Filed Yours Yet?

By a Staff Photographer

Deadline for State Income Tax Returns Tomorrow Midnight

Headquarters of the State Income Tax Division at 40 Court Street today were crowded with last-minute filers of returns. Deadline for personal filing is 5 p. m. tomorrow, with a before-midnight postmark as the deadline for blanks sent in by mail.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and vicinity: Diminishing cloudiness, somewhat colder tonight. Wednesday fair and slightly colder. Increasing winds tonight will become moderate to occasionally fresh Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness, somewhat colder tonight with snow flurries in the mountains; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Diminishing cloudiness tonight; Wednesday fair with moderate to occasionally fresh winds; somewhat colder tonight and Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:36 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 5:03 a. m.; height 10 feet.

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Congress Seen Well Disposed On Food Plans

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—There was concrete evidence today that the sharp Congressional revolt against the Administration does not extend to foreign policy and may hold no serious threat to American collaboration in the peace.

The evidence came with the assurances which the Administration has lately received that the new postwar International Food Board will be well received in both House and Senate.

The proposed board on which the United States would play a large role and of which it has been a sponsor is the work of the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. This Interim Commission, which was set up at the Hot Springs Conference last summer, is the working committee of 44 united and associated nations.

The purpose of the World Food Board is to make available to all member countries the latest scientific research, to further an expanding world agricultural economy and to promote a more adequate nutrition for all peoples.

Charter Nearly Ready

The charter for this project in postwar collaboration is now nearly complete and will be submitted to Congress some time after April 1.

It has already been discussed with leading members of Congress of both parties and it apparently has received wide support from Democrats and Republicans alike.

Indications today are that it will have almost unanimous approval after a thorough congressional discussion.

Paul Appleby, new Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget is the American delegate to the Interim Commission, and Howard Picquet is its Executive Director.

Preliminary estimates indicate that American participation in the Board would cost $1,000,000 or less, and would not involve advance commitments to any pooling of food surpluses nor would it infringe the sovereignty of the United States.

No Relation to UNRRA

This United Nations undertaking is in no way related to the Lehman Relief and Rehabilitation Organization. It concerns neither relief nor immediate postwar reconstruction. It concerns the long-range development of a better agriculture and a better nutrition and it stems from one of the principal recommendations accepted at Hot Springs.

Agreeing that the "successful carrying out of the recommendations for the achievement of freedom from want requires the creation by the governments and authorities here represented of a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture," delegates recommended the appointment of an Interim Commission which would in turn "formulate and recommend for consideration by each member government or authority a specific plan" for such a world body.

As it was conceived at the conference and as it has now been developed by the Interim Commission, the proposed Board would deal with at least seven major phases of the problem:

A Comprehensive List

1. The newly recognized importance of nutrition as a fundamental of well-being.

2. The feasibility of establishing reasonable but progressive nutritional standards.

3. The importance of agriculture in meeting basic human needs in a way contributing to progress and order.

4. The importance of changes in agriculture to enable it better to meet the needs of the modern world.

5. The possibility of greatly increasing the production of things not now sufficiently available to tens of millions of people.

6. The importance of these steps as a contribution to the goal of a constantly and greatly expanding world economy in general.

7. The importance of other policies making for a larger and wider exchange of goods and causing increasing consuming capacity in step with the world's expanding capacity to produce.

Program for Board

The Hot Springs resolution suggested as "functions and duties" of the Board "the promotion of scientific technological, social and economic research; the collection and dissemination of information and provision for the exchange of services; and the submission to member governments and authorities of recommendations for action" with regard to a long list of problems relating to food and agriculture.

Commodity pools were discussed at length during the Hot Springs Conference, and it was agreed at that time that an international accumulation of commodities moving in world trade, such as cotton, wheat, wool, etc., could be utilized as a stabilizer of prices and as an emergency larder in case of extreme shortages in isolated areas.

The formation and use of a commodity pool could be settled after a permanent world body is set up, it is stressed, but they would not be defined in the constitution of the projected Board itself.

Handy Gadget Makes a Hit

Wide World from United States Signal Corps

Army's 'Handi-Talkie' Brings Smiles to Young Georgia

Listening to an Army "handi-talkie" for the first time, youngster James Edward Somerville wears a wide smile. Staff Sergeant Arthur Bertram is giving the boys and girls a treat during a stopover of the Army's WAC-War Bond caravan on Georgia tour, which sold $4,500,000 worth.

Study to Show Just How Free U. S. Press Is

CHICAGO, Feb. 29 (AP) — A Commisison of Inquiry has been formed to conduct a two-year study of the status of freedom of the press in the United States, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, announced last night.

Dr. Hutchins, who will serve as Chairman of the group, reported the inquiry was made possible by a grant of funds from Time, Inc., publishers of Time, Life, and Fortune Magazines. But he said, Time, Inc., would have no connection with the Commission, and added that it also would be independent of the University of Chicago, which will administer the funds. The amount of the grant was not disclosed.

Dr. Hutchins said in a statement:

"The function of the Commission is to begin an inclusive inquiry into the nature, function, duties and responsibilities of the press in America—using the word press in its broadest sense to include not only everything that is printed but also the radio, the newsreel and the documentary film. . . .

"The Commission plans to examine areas and circumstances under which the press in the United States is succeeding or failing; to discover where free expression is or is not limited, whether by governmental censorship, pressures of readers or advertisers, the unwisdom of its own proprietors or the timidity of its managers."

Dr. Hutchins said the group hoped to hear "testimony on their experiences in operating a free press" from publishers, editors, reporters, desk men, research associates, advertising and circulation directors and readers. The result of the work, he added, would be a report on the status of press freedom.

Members of the Commission include Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Law Professor at Harvard; John M. Clark, Economics Professor at Columbia University; William E. Hocking, Philosophy Professor at Harvard; Harold D. Lasswell of the Library of Congress; Robert D. Leigh, Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress; Charles E. Merriam, Political Science Professor at the University of Chicago and Arthur M. Schlesinger, History Professor at Harvard.

Headquarters and a research staff will be maintained in New York.

Senators Seek Fund Control On Executive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—A bill to curb presidential powers by putting Executive agencies out of business unless Congress specifically grants them funds was approved unanimously by a Senate appropriations subcommittee yesterday.

The measure would prevent the Executive branch from transferring any Federal funds to such agencies after they had been in existence one year or more.

Its effect would be to cut off the funds of year-old Executive agencies unless they came to Congress and succeeded in getting a direct appropriation. It would be effective July 1.

Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, sponsor of the legislation offered as an amendment to the pending $8,500,000,000 Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, said the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee is one agency that would be affected.

However, a statement issued at FEPC said that two months ago FEPC asked the Bureau of the Budget to approve its request for an appropriation—understood to exceed $500,000—which would go before Congress for legislative action.

This appropriation would be for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944. By that time FEPC will have used about $600,000 in special presidential funds spread over the three years of its existence.

It was set up by the President June 25, 1941 and charged with preventing racial discrimination in war jobs.

Postwar Plans Gain on Many Fronts

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Plans for an orderly postwar economy advanced on several fronts today.

1. Bernard M. Baruch in a supplement to his report listed eight steps to reconversion that should be carried through concurrently.

2. He also named a "budget of legislation" called for in his report and needed to carry out the report's recommendations.

3. War Production Board Chairman, Donald M. Nelson, studied plans for the establishment of a top reconversion planning committee in the WPB.

4. President Roosevelt announced a new Government policy that gives ex-servicemen preference in Federal employment.

5. A $3,000,000,000 postwar road-building program was under study by the House Roads Committee.

Plans Outlined

The final edition of the Baruch report, now out, has two additions that did not appear in the first published draft. Besides the eight steps to reconversion and the nine types of legislation required, the report's supplement revealed that Mr. Baruch intended the WPB to handle, if not head, important policy-making work on reconversion.

Reports from WPB headquarters indicated that Mr. Nelson already was planning to handle reconversion through establishment of a top committee that he might possibly head. In that case Charles E. Wilson, the WPB's Executive Chairman, would take over the war production job.

Mr. Baruch's eight steps to reconversion are:

(1) Immediate planning of cutbacks of war production. (2) Decide what munitions producers should continue production and what ones should be dropped. (3) Decide promptly what the Government owes contractors and pay it promptly. (4) Remove Government owned equipment from plants quickly. (5) Redistribute surplus material to other war contractors. (6) Shift manpower and materials to other war work. (7) Plan increased civilian production. (8) Modify and remove wartime controls.

The nine types of legislation needed to implement the Baruch report's recommendations include: (1) A law to handle the human side of demobilization. (2) A law to regulate contract termination. (3) A law to aid in distribution of surplus property. (4) Extension of the expiring price-control law. (5) Extension of the priorities and allocations powers of the President and WPB. (6) Extension of the lending authority of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. (7) A law to liberalize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's authority to make industrial loans. (8) A postwar-tax law to be shelved until needed. (9) A law providing funds for postwar public works projects.

The Government's policy of giving war veterans a preference in Federal job replacement was amplified yesterday by President Roosevelt in a letter to Harry B. Mitchell of the Civil Service Commission and to the heads of all executive departments and agencies.

President Roosevelt also asked Congress for legislation empowering the President for the war's duration and for five years afterward to designate Federal jobs that would be available exclusively to veterans.

Preference Rating

For those other jobs not exclusively reserved for veterans some preference rating would be given them.

"Those who are fighting for the life of the nation today," Mr. Roosevelt said, "will upon their return to civilian life, be in a position to make a unique contribution to the administration of Government. We should be in a position to take full advantage of this fact."

In asking for legislation on this subject, Mr. Roosevelt stressed:

1. Veterans should have a head start over other competitors for nonexclusive federal jobs.

2. One agency, the Civil Service Commission, should decide the validity of reasons given by Government officials in passing over veterans in filling a job.

3. Veterans should get preferred treatment when any bureau's personnel is cut down.

Roosevelt Pushes Jobs for Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 29

To reduce delay in placing disabled veterans in Government jobs, President Roosevelt in his Feb. 26 letter to Harry B. Mitchell, President of the United States Civil Service Commission, said he was "urging the heads" of all departments and agencies to delegate "full authority" to the Commission to "recruit for them for specific vacancies" for veterans.

This would eliminate delays incident to the Commission's referring a number of names from which the department head makes the selection, he said.

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Neophytes Find Air-Line Slanguage Includes Bug Juice and Prop Pitch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 29—Neophyte air-line mechanics sent to fetch a "bucket of prop pitch" are on a par with the new plumber's assistant sent to fetch a "left-handed monkey wrench," United Air Lines disclosed today.

The air line released a small glossary of aviation slang, which, though not as old as rail or seafaring lingo, yet is distinctive and requires "a bit of doing" to understand.

Here are the slang terms, as disclosed by the conversation of United's stewardesses, pilots, mechanics, radio operators, and passenger agents:

Bird cage—Directional gyroscope.

Blue room—Airliner washroom.

Brake juice—Hydraulic fluid.

Bug juise—Propeller de-icer fluid.

Bushel of revs—Same as "sky hooks."

Cato — Consolidated airlines ticket office.

Cavu—Ceiling and visibility unlimited.

Cleared—"Plane is authorized to proceed."

Clothes-line—Radio antennae.

Coffee grinder—Radio direction finder tuning device.

Fans—Propellers.

Holding—When used by operations: "Plane maintaining certain altitude over a certain area." When used by reservations: "Reserving space."

Iron mike—Automatic pilot.

Over—"Your turn to transmit." (Radio.)

P. A.—Passenger agent.

Pour on the coal—Apply more power.

Prop pitch—Hypothetical bucket of something—or other which "neophyte" mechanics are sent to find.

Prop wash and hangar talk—Gossip or rumor.

Res—Reservations department.

Roger—"Your message has been received." (Radio.)

Sky hooks—Same idea as "prop pitch."

Wilco—"Will comply with your request." (Radio.)

Egypt Hits U. S. Stand On Jews in Palestine

CAIRO, Feb. 29 (AP)—Mustapha Nahas Pasha, as Egyptian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, has written United States Minister to Egypt, Alexander Kirk, protesting against speeches made in Congress favoring the recognition of Palestine as a Jewish nation and the unresericted settlement of Jews there.

The text of the letter was not made public, and American diplomatic officials declined comment, but it was learned reliably that Nahas Pasha declared that Egypt disapproved of such statements if they represent the official American opinion, and said Egypt would not recognize Palestine as a Jewish nation.

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In squadron dog fights high in the stratosphere . . .

In great sea-air battles where victory depends on the speed and power and guts of ships and planes and men . . .

Japs *can't* match the flaming courage, the brilliant fighting skill, the daring tactics of U. S. fliers.

And here on this page you see two good reasons why American pilots are now breaking the back of Japanese air power with combat scores of 6 to 1, 8 to 1, 30 to 1!

For here are the U. S. Navy's "Terrible Twins"—the Vought *Corsair* and Grumman *Hellcat* . . . two of the fastest, finest, toughest carrier-based fighter planes in the air today. And both are powered by the great 2,000 h.p., eighteen-cylinder, Pratt & Whitney engine with two-stage supercharger . . . built by Nash-Kelvinator!

It is no accident that American pilots fly planes with engines built in Nash-Kelvinator plants.

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The famous Kelvinator electric refrigerator now keeping the precious food in millions of American homes fresh and appetizing and healthful.

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• • •

Here at Nash-Kelvinator, we're also building Hamilton Standard propellers for United Nations bombers . . . governors, binoculars, parts for ships, jeeps, tanks and trucks . . . readying production lines for Sikorsky helicopters . . . speeding the day when we'll begin the building of an even finer Kelvinator . . . an even greater Nash!

The men and women of the Propeller Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation have been awarded, and proudly fly and wear, the famous Army-Navy "E" for High Achievement in War Production.

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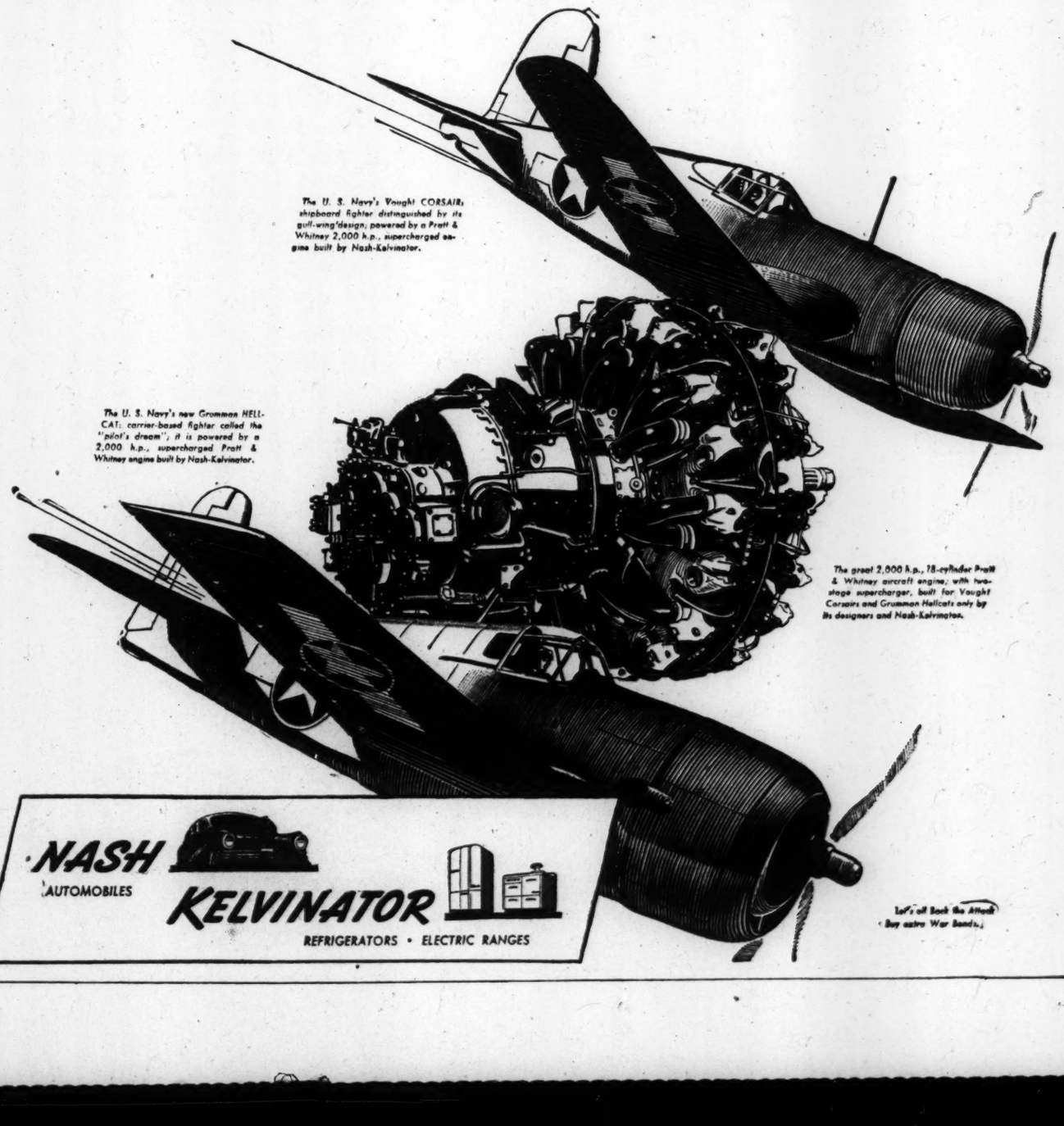

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'A Highland Fling' at the Wilbur—News of Music—'Janie' at Colonial

Margaret Curtis' New Comedy Deals With Ghosts and Dafties

By L. A. Sloper

Margaret Curtis' fantastic comedy, "A Highland Fling," submitted at the Wilbur Theater last night, has so much of poetry, of charm, and of pawky humor that one hopes it can be rapidly freed from the encumbrances of dull moments and a slow pace. Probably, with Maestro George Abbott in charge, it will be, although it presents problems far removed from those of the usual Abbott production.

Dealing with visiting ghosts and angels, the play is bound to be compared with "Blithe Spirit," "I Married an Angel," "Berkeley Square," and "The Ghost Goes West"; yet it differs from all of these. It does not try to be smart, or naughty, or romantic, or melodramatic. There is originality in theme and treatment. The piece is excellently cast, too, but it needs some ruthless weeding and a livelier direction.

The story has to do with the revenant of an eighteenth-century Laird who haunts his old castle in order to guard the original Scone Stone, which according to legend has been kept there while the English have lived in the belief that it was taken to Westminster Abbey in the thirteenth century.

* * *

This specter, Charlie McKenzie, is enamoured of a daftie called Silly, who has persuaded herself that she is the Lady of Shalott. Charlie courts her with kisses as cool as mountain dew.

Charlie's wife, Jeannie, an angel in good standing, still flies down now and then to coax him to join her in Heaven. Since she has a fetching and a persistent way with her, he finds it difficult to withstand her interference with his earthly wooing.

Finally he yields, and undertakes to reform the young town drunkard and roué, in order to obtain his passport to Paradise. The present Laird, Sir Archibald, meanwhile has realized that he loves Silly, and enters the lists against his great-great-great-great grandfather.

This situation of course involves technical problems. Only children and dafties are supposed to be able to see and talk with ghosts. Nevertheless, Sir Archibald is able to debate with his ancestor. But when Silly becomes mentally an adult, and begins to lose contact with Charlie, Sir Archibald is suddenly unable to see or to hear his ancestor.

* * *

There may be some subtle explanation for this, but it was not made clear on the opening night. Nor was it altogether plain whether Silly was actually a daftie or like Hamlet had assumed daffiness. The demands here on the imagination of the audience are rather exacting.

Whatever the difficulties of ratiocination on irrational matters, the company is of great help to the play. Ralph Forbes takes on new artistic stature with his Charlie. When he returned to the stage in "The Doctor's Dilemma" he proved that he was a much better actor than Hollywood had ever allowed him to be. On the present occasion he was so good that this reviewer, for whom the announced cast had been erased from memory by a bout with an income tax blank, failed to recognize him during the entire first act. His acting has authority and finish, and his Scottish burr is stupendous.

Of course the accent of Margaret Curtis the author, who plays Silly, is not only burry but authentic, and her realization of the character is marked by a wistful sweetness, a charming simplicity. She goes a long way toward clarifying the thought of the girl, but she would be more effective if she were a little less deliberate.

Karl Swenson, as the young reprobate whom Charlie tries to reform, shares the poetic passages with Miss Curtis. His style is as yet unformed, and he plays with a gusto which he tends to overdo.

Frances Reid's angel with a twinkle in her eye is irresistible, Gloria Hallward contributes a captivating sketch of a saucy barmaid, John Ireland is an attractive young Laird, and St. Clair Bayfield an amusing parson.

'A Highland Fling'

A new comedy by Margaret Curtis, presented and staged by George Abbott, settings by John Root, costumes by the Motleys. Beginning Feb. 28, 1944, at the Wilbur Theater, Boston. The cast:

Charlie McKenzie, former Laird of Cairn McGorum, a ghost ..... Ralph Forbes
Jeannie McKenzie, formerly his wife, an angel ..... Frances Reid
Sir Archibald McKenzie, their great, great, great, great grandson ..... John Ireland
The Lady of Shalott, called Silly, a daftie ..... Margaret Curtis
Rabbie McGregor, a sinner ..... Karl Swenson
Lizzie McGregor, his wife ..... Marguerite Clifton
Bessie McGregor, their daughter ..... Patti Brady
Malcolm Graham ..... Ivan Miller
Ilia Graham ..... Marjorie Davies
Hamish Hamilton ..... John Robb
Alicestrina McLean ..... Gloria Hallward
Jamie McTavish ..... John McQuade
Sandy McGill, a villager ..... Nicholas Saunders
The Reverend Douglas Stuart ..... St. Clair Bayfield
Mrs. McGill ..... Margaret Morrissey
Mora McTavish ..... Pax Walker
Ian, a piper ..... James McFadden
Mrs. Ferguson ..... Margaret Thomas

Two More Shows Inbound

Somerset Maugham's play, "Sheppey," which was produced in London in 1933, is slated for a two-week engagement in Boston beginning Monday, March 27. Edmund Gwenn will be the star, Sir Cedric Hardwicke will direct, and Jacques Chambrun will be the producer. The cast will include Barbara Everest, Victor Beecroft, Doris Patston, Viola Keats, Frances Heflin, Montgomery Clift, and Alexander Clark. Watson Barratt is designing the settings. John Tuerk will be general manager. The New York opening will be on April 10.

Monday, April 17, is now set as the date and the Colonial as theater for the Boston engagement of "A Connecticut Yankee." The revival of the Fields, Rodgers & Hart musical comedy, with Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran heading the cast, is now in its final fortnight in New York. The Boston engagement will be included in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription list.

Jan Veen Program

The program of the next Civic Symphony concert, March 1, in which Jan Veen and his dancers will participate, will be repeated the following evening, again in New England Mutual Hall. The program follows:

Overture, "Western Rhapsody" ..... Kleinsinger
Three Dances in Suite Form ..... George McKay
Carmen Cross Cut (a Satire) ..... Bizet
(From the Suite "Opera Season")
Intermezzo, "My Toy Balloon" .....
Nicolas Slonimsky
Variations on a Brazilian Tune ..... Gooselake (Ballet-Burlesque) ..... Voelker
"Hudson River Legend" .....
Ballet in three scenes, based on "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," by Washington Irving. Scenario and Choreography by Jan Veen. Music by Joseph Wagner.

Before the Concert

Samuel Barber, whose new composition dedicated to the Air Forces of the U. S. Army is to be produced at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week, will appear at Boris Goldovsky's musical Luncheon of March 3, in the Oval Room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Kapell to Return

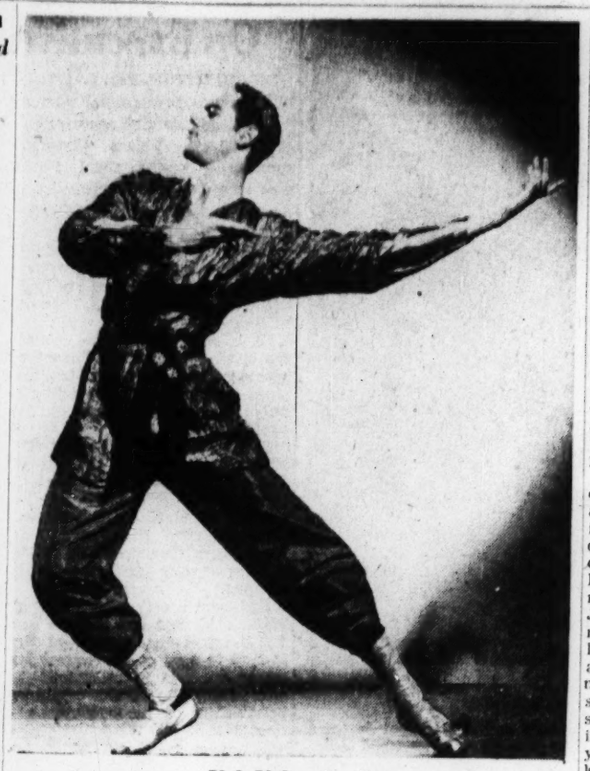
William Kapell will return for a second recital Sunday afternoon, March 26, in Jordan Hall. The program will be announced shortly. Tickets will go on sale Friday and mail orders are being received now at Jordan Hall.

Malcuzynski Coming

Witold Malcuzynski, pianist, is billed by Aaron Richmond to make his first appearance before a Boston concert audience in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, March 18.

Miss Bailey Resigns

Ethel Bailey, head of the costume design department and teacher of literary interpretation at Emerson College of Oratory, has resigned. Her last major costume production at Emerson was for "Turandot."



Val Valentinoff

Featured in "Follow the Girls," new musical comedy coming to the Shubert on Tuesday, March 7.

Christian Science Program March 5

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, March 5, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Law and Progress."

This is the tenth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being radiocast through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

France Forever Concert

Twenty-four members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, headed by Louis Speyer, are giving a benefit for the Boston Chapter of France Forever in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, March 15, at 8:30 o'clock. Solo artists participating are Robert Hall Collins, baritone; Jean Bedetti, cellist, and Felix Fox, pianist.

Film Violinist Announced

Louis Kaufman, player of violin for the films, is on the calendar for a Jordan Hall recital, date of March 17. He will present works of Beethoven, Lalo, and Sibelius, and by diversion a movement in "swing" style from a Suite by William Grant.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Series, Saturdays, March 4, 11, 18, and 25, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English, XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—War Review, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p.m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.

London—9:10 p. m.—A survey of the day's British Press, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Request Night, GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner," GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Brock Pemberton Brings Long-Run New York Comedy

By Edwin F. Melvin

Janie, who is the heroine of the play of the same name which came to the Colonial last evening, is not too distantly related to Corliss Archer of "Kiss and Tell," Judy Graves of "Junior Miss," though Janie would probably sniff at her as a mere child, belongs to another branch of the same dramatic family, and so does Henry Aldrich. In other words, the play which Brock Pemberton has brought to Boston after 77 weeks in New York, is one of those farce-comedies in which the younger generation hold the center of the stage and their elders are of importance mainly as comic victims of the confusions which the youngsters stir up.

Few opportunities have been overlooked by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams in concocting their plot. Though it is a slender tale in essence, farcical complications are scattered through it like plums in a pudding. There is not only the main outline of how Janie managed unwittingly to get a new printing press for her publisher father by arranging a party, against his orders, for soldiers in a neighboring camp. But there is also something about the callow high-school youth who thinks himself in love with Janie. There is Janie's younger sister, who, of course, keeps popping in at inopportune moments but who is always willing to be bribed.

There is also the blonde widow, an old friend of Janie's mother, who appears with her six-foot soldier son. That opens the door for an amusing description of misplaced maternal solicitude and introduces a secondary romance with a bachelor partner of Janie's father.

Janie's giggling schoolgirl friends lend another variation to the humors. A small army of soldiers help to lift the confusions to a climax. And a lone sailor serves to bring a bit of military and naval rivalries into the hubbub.

If the playwrights have not neglected their duties, neither has Antoinette Perry in directing the production. In the course of the long run in Manhattan every possible twist and emphasis seems to have been explored. Some of the acting by now bears a suggestion of routine. That is hardly to be avoided after so many performances. But the characters are of the kind that are not harmed by such treatment. And enough changes have been made in the cast during the year and a half since the play opened on Broadway to lend a leaven of freshness.

Janie, now played by Gertrude Beach, is done with the ingenuousness that the part requires. Grant Mills sets forth the harassed father with a farcical mixture of irascibility and bewilderment. Nancy Cushman is ner more even-tempered mother. In such plays the mothers generally are less easily upset than the fathers. Howard St. John makes an urbane bachelor, and Dortha Duckworth plays the feather-brained blonde widow for the comic values of the part.

But it is the youngsters who really have most to do with farcical humors. Betty Breckenridge, perhaps the most conspicuous of them, uses an ear-splitting explosive laugh as an effective weapon. Hugh Thomas, as Scooper Nolan, rushes in and out with a portentous frown and a harried expression. Bill Thomson gives a quieter performance as the juvenile hero, and Lionel Wilson conscientiously lives up to the name of "Dead-Pan" Hackett.

'Janie'

At the Colonial—Comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams, directed by Antoinette Perry and presented by Brock Pemberton. Setting by John Root. The cast includes:

Charles Colburn ..... Grant Mills
Elsbeth Colburn ..... Phyllis DeBois
Elsbeth Colburn ..... Carol Chadwick
Lucille Colburn ..... Nancy Cushman
Rodney ..... Frank Wilson
John Van Brunt ..... Howard St. John
Janie Colburn ..... Gertrude Beach
Bernadine Dodd ..... Betty Breckenridge
Paulie Raitz ..... Melba Rae
Scooper Nolan ..... Hugh Thomas
Thelma Lawrence ..... Dortha Duckworth
Dick Lawrence ..... Bill Thomson
Tina ..... Artie Belle McGinty
Andy ..... Paul Foley
Frank ..... Lee Parry
Oscar ..... Bill Motta
Hortense Bennington ..... Lee Truhill
"Dead-Pan" Hackett ..... Lionel Wilson
Carl Loomis ..... Fredrik Vayder
Joe Jerome ..... D. Nick Raymond
Mickey Malone ..... Edward Hunt
Uncle Poodgie ..... W. O. McWatters

Burgin With Symphony

Four persons were required—composer, arranger, conductor and player—and the note was the kind that stays. Heard at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concert in Symphony Hall last night, Richard Burgin directing, it came at a certain point in the performance of Moussorgsky's Prelude to "Khovanstchina"; or, according to one or another listener, perhaps at a number of points. A single note suffices, too, for the fixing of recollection. The rest may be just an agglomerate of melodies, harmonies, and sonorities not to be sorted out.

Much can be remembered in music, truly enough, with slight help; and we may be sure that all four had us in mind—Moussorgsky when he composed, Rimsky-Korsakoff when he arranged and orchestrated, Mr. Burgin when he conducted, and the instrumentalist, whoever he may have been, when he gave the note its particular sound.

Does music that is written today very often provide that saving note? No matter; anyone in the audience of the fifth Monday subscription evening could have the pleasure of it, and without effort of appreciating something. Indeed, there was no missing it; and no doubt chiefly because Mr. Burgin found himself in his element presenting the Prelude, which is music of color.

He was not half the master of music of line, such as occupied the first part of his program, the "Kleine Nachtmusik" Serenade of Mozart, and the Symphony No. 3 of Brahms. Possibly he showed up as less remarkable in music of line because in his regular capacity of concertmaster his work is always linear.

He secures a welcome escape, we may presume, as conductor, manipulating the orchestral colors as they come to hand in masterpieces of composing and arranging of the Prelude type. That brings in, not to forget, the final program item, Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," as metamorphosed from piano pieces into orchestral studies by Ravel.

Some share of the explanation may lie in Mr. Burgin's conducting with open hands, no baton to be grasped. Always he is ready to bring right hand and left together in the smallest focus of motion, and equally ready to widen them out in full, broad sweep. The baton, let us say, for music of line, and the open hand for music of color.

Let us say so, naturally enough, with reservations; for with another conductor the whole notion might have to be reversed. At any rate, the going is easy for those who defend Mr. Burgin as interpreter of music of color, whatever his technique and his "school" may be. W. P. T.

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Additional Dialogue by Fred Thompson
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Choreography by Catherine Littlefield
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Dances by AGNES de MILLE
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MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
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Wed. Mat. Tickets at All Prices Available

NEW YORK (MOVIES)
DOROTHY THOMPSON: "If anyone is still asking what we are fighting about, this film is the answer."
NO GREATER LOVE
Continuous from 11 a.m. Midnight Show Every Night
VICTORIA

Anne BAXTER · Thomas MITCHELL
in "THE SULLIVANS"
PLUS ON STAGE—MARTHA RAYE
ROSARIO & ANTONIO
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
LIFEBOAT
with TALLULAH BANKHEAD
Based on the novel by JOHN STEINBECK
ASTOR B'WAY & 45th ST.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"A Highland Fling" by Margaret Curtis. Featuring Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Lady Takes a Chance." Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:27, 9:35. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:27, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 2:30, 6, 9:20. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:28, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.

Metropolitan — "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 11:43 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 10:22 a. m., 12:42, 3:02, 5:22, 7:42, 10:02.

Paramount—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines, Alan Curtis. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Stage show: 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—"Fishing High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer." 9:55 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Danger Area," "Heavenly Music," "You Dear Boy," "Popular Science No. 1," "Listen Boys," "Glimpses of Kentucky," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10.

Telepix—"Kwajalein," "Canadian Rockies with Fitzpatrick," "Film Memories," "Chinese Drop the Plough," "Viennese Music," "Danger Area," cartoons, Digest of World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer," 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," C. Kellaway, H. Walker. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Reap the Wild Wind," Claudette Goddard, John Wayne. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.
Regent: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Jane Darwell, H. Ferry.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods. 1:30, 7:50.

BRRGOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. Continuous 2-11.

Coolidge Corner: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.
Cleveland Circle: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Fiesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. James Craig. "True to Life," Mary Martin. Franchot Tone. 2, 8.
University: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, William Bendix. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hunchback of Notre Dame," Charles Laughton. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes.
Codman Square: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Mischa Auer. 3:22, 8:14. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard. 2:08, 7:43.
Park: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 8:15. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker. 1:48, 4:54, 8:10. "Guadalcanal Diary," William Bendix, Lloyd Nolan. 3:03, 6:19, 9:25.
Mystic: "Victory Thru Air Power." 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Southern, James Craig. 3:25, 9:25. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:02, 8:02.
Strand: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 3:25, 8:30. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 2:15, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige, Louise Albritton. 2:15, 8. "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. 3:30, 9:15.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Fighting Sea Monsters."
Fellsway: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Rookies in Burma," Alan Carney.

MELROSE—Melrose: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

NATICK—Colonial: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "A Night to Remember."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Crime School," Billy Halop, Lee Gorcey. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. M. Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:43, 7:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Loraine Day. "Fall In," William Tracy.
Coolidge: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrae. March of Time's "Upbeat in Music."

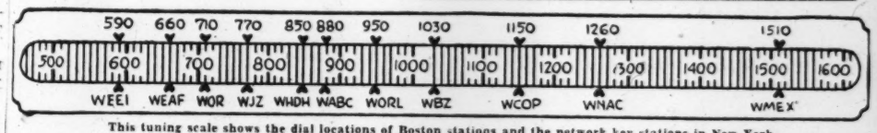
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "There's Something About a Soldier."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	"WACS You Know"	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Good Neighbor Prgm."	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Irving Deakin: 'Ballet'	'Right to Happiness' sk	Variety show with or.	Gene Autry's Cowboys
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	"Red Cross in Action"	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45	Defense: "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	"Red Cross in Action"	Jan Savitt's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	'Easy Rhythms'	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Fats Waller's Or
5:15	Irving Deakin, int.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Polities"; Music	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edw

Anatolia College's Work In Greece Is Recounted

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alice Shepard Riggs is as eager as her husband, Ernest W. Riggs, to get back to Greece. Back to their work at Anatolia College of which he is President. "We left less than 24 hours ahead of the advancing Nazis, and we hope we won't be much more than 24 hours behind them going back," she said today.

Mrs. Riggs, who is speaking before the Zonta Club of Boston tonight, feels that the American colleges in Greece were doing a definite job in helping to bring about good will and understanding in the Balkans. That work will be just as necessary in the reconstruction period, she says, and therefore she and her husband are planning to return at the first possible moment. Students came to the school from Albania, Turkey, Iran, and Armenia as well as from all parts of Greece, including islands in the Aegean.

As far as they know, the beautiful college buildings, located on a campus facing Mount Olympus remain intact. The Germans took them over as military headquarters within two days of entering the country, and Mrs. Riggs' home was as speedily occupied by a Nazi General. The Nazis are still using the place.

All during the Italian campaign the institution was turned into a Greek Military hospital. There were 400 beds and Mr. and Mrs. Riggs and their Greek associates nursed the wounded and aided in the administration of American relief in bomb-stricken Salonika.

Knowing full well that even if the buildings are there when the Nazi leave, the equipment won't be, a group of alumnae and friends known as Anatolia College Associates is building up a war bond fund to re-equip the institution. The motto is "Buy a Bond to Win the War and Give a Bond to Win the Peace."

The College, incidentally, has a Massachusetts charter and a board of trustees in Boston headed by the Rev. Henry Russell Stafford. Professor Raphael Demos of Harvard heads the Alumnae Association in Boston. Alumnae all over the country are raising money for scholarships against the time of the school's reopening. It had an enrollment of 420 boys and girls when the war started.

In their lectures through this country, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs emphasize the vital contribution which Greek resistance made to the Allied cause in putting a kink in the Nazi timetable. Mrs. Riggs reports that the food situation is somewhat worse this winter than last. Canadian shipments of wheat on Swedish vessels have been the means of saving thousands of lives, she says, but the situation is still desperate.

Club Institute

Postwar Planning will be the Forum topic at tomorrow morning's Club Institute at the Old South Parish House. The two speakers, who will be presented to members of the State Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Harold H. Given, International Relations Chairman, are Dr. Josef Hanc of New York, former Czechoslovakian Minister to Russia, and Saville R. Davis, Assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Davis, who has covered Europe, especially Italy and Spain, as a correspondent, will open the Forum with a general picture of the need for world organization, and Mr. Hanc will discuss the particular problem of Russia and the Balkans. Then the two speakers will ask each other questions.

Principal speaker at the session of the Institute preceding the Forum will be Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation. His subject is "Conservation Must Have a Place in the Postwar Programs." He will be introduced by Mrs. Edmund I. Wilson, Chairman of Conservation.

The Institute program will also include a description of the work of the Women Citizens' Club of Framingham by its founder, Mrs. Burr J. Merriam. This Club, which is affiliated with the Framingham Woman's Club, was started as a practical project in promoting inter-racial tolerance and understanding. Its members are women of foreign birth.

Poll Editor to Speak

"Analyzing the 1944 Election" will be the subject of a talk by William A. Lydgate, editor of the Gallup Poll, at tomorrow's meeting of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club at the Maugus Club. The Wellesley League of Women Voters are to be guests. Mrs. Clarence J. Hunter and Mrs. Walcott E. Sibley will be hostesses at the social hour at 1:30; Mr. Lydgate will speak at 2:30. Mrs. Paul Garland has arranged an exhibition of paintings by local members of the Society of Wellesley Artists, and there will be a sale of articles for the Grenfell Mission under the direction of Mrs. William H. White.

Wednesday Programs

Revere Woman's Club—American Home Day will feature a talk by George L. Moore on "Wartime Food Problems," following an Italian spaghetti luncheon served by Mrs. Stephen Ferretti at 12:30. Mrs. Isaac P. Park is Chairman; the meeting will be held at the First Congregational Church.

New Century Club, Needham—Mme. Chok na Ranong will speak on "China Old and New" at 2:15 p. m. Mrs. Robert E. Powell is hostess; the meeting will be held at the Congregational Church instead of the Unitarian Church.

Presidents' Club of Massachusetts—Guest Day with Gerald Wendt, Science Editor of Time Magazine, as speaker; Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club — Annual Fair, 10:30 a. m. to 10 p. m., under the direction of Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall, General Chairman, and Mrs. Alfred McKenna, Ways and Means Chairman. Luncheon will be served at 11:30; at 2 p. m., Link's Fashion Shop will put on a fashion show; supper, 5:30 to 6:30; surprise entertainment, 8 p. m.

Boston Ready For '44 Drive Of Red Cross

Tomorrow's the Big Day! Tomorrow the drive to raise $200,000,000 for the American Red Cross opens. In Greater Boston the goal is $4,641,000, and already the pledges that have been made indicate that it will be attained by the end of the three weeks' period between now and March 22.

General Fund Chairman Charles F. Rowley described the forthcoming drive as the most ambitious campaign of its kind ever conducted in the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's history. Corporate gifts, he said, have already indicated a spirit of willingness to "Give More in '44." One company, the textile firm of Munro, Kincaid & Edgehill, is reported to have increased its contribution from last year's $2,500 to more than $9,000 this year.

City workers plan to raise $25,200 through a payroll contribution plan worked out recently by 60 department heads.

The huge public rally in Symphony Hall tonight which will give the drive a big send-off will have as its chief speaker Joseph C. Grew, former U. S. Ambassador to Japan. Mr. Grew is known to have a thorough knowledge of the Japanese mentality, through his years of residence in the Orient.

Mayor Tobin today issued a proclamation calling upon Boston's citizens to "support the 1944 Red Cross War Fund to the limit of their ability, by contributing to the Red Cross through our local chapter, and by making their gifts larger to enable the Red Cross to meet the greatly increased demand placed upon it by our military leaders, assure our sons and daughters in service of the aid that only Red Cross can give."

"Boston is proud of its fighting sons on the battlefronts," the Mayor declared. "It is a privilege as well as an obligation on the part of every Bostonian to serve humanity's cause at home as our armed forces are doing afield, by contributing to the welfare of our sons and daughters in uniform as well as to that of their families here at home."

Governor Saltonstall will be another speaker tonight, and the rally will also present a two-part pageant depicting the Red Cross work of mercy. The famous Handel and Haydn Society and the Coast Guard Band will furnish music. Jack Stanley of Radio Station WNAC will be master of ceremonies.

Universal Association of Nations Urged at Council of Churches Meeting

Postwar planning should establish opportunities based on a man's character and capacity, never on his color, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church said last night at the annual meeting in Harvard Church, Brookline, of the Boston Area Council of Churches.

Contributing to the discussion of the church's place in postwar reconstruction, the main theme of both afternoon and evening sessions, he said that competitive struggle must give way to co-operative enterprise, that peace was not, like war, a job to be finished, but a continuous process, and that a universal association of nations must be established. The decision of such an association, he added, must be based on consent, not coercion.

The rehabilitation of chronic alcoholics as an urgent postwar problem was the topic of Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Director of the School of Alcohol Studies, who spoke during the afternoon.

Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt of the Harvard Church spoke on the spiirtual basis for civilization. Roland Darling, Director of Community Information and Counseling Center, Boston Council of Social Agencies, led a conference on the church and returning servicemen, at which Dr. Norman D. Goehring presided.

The church and postwar planning was the subject of a parallel conference led by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard University. The Rev. Leslie T. Pennington of First Unitarian Church, Cambridge, was chairman. The Rev. Harry W. Birch, pastor of Union Church of Greenwood, presided at the conference on alcohol and social problems.

The Rev. Dana M. Greeley, retiring President of the Council, spoke on "The Christian Unity Movement as I See it." A devotional service was conducted by the Rev. Howard E. Pomeroy of Boylston Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain.

Dr. Leavitt was elected President of the Council. Newly elected Vice-Presidents are Mr. Pomeroy, Dr. Goehring, Wilman E. Adams of Brookline, Dr. Christopher R. Eliot and Dr. Arthur D. Stroud. William M. Breed of Boston became Treasurer, and Miss Muriel F. Sutherland Secretary.

Join Waves on Fifth Birthday

By a Staff Photographer

Age Limits Not Reduced—They're Leap-Year Babies

In the first instance since the inception of the Women's Reserve in 1942, two young girls, each of whom today celebrated her fifth birthday, were sworn into the Waves at the Boston Navy Recruiting Station. They are, left to right, Helena B. Crowley of Jamaica Plain and Cecile Kelley of Haverhill, Mass. Both girls have just reached their 20th year, minimum age limit for Wave enlistment. A generous baker, informed of the situation, quickly whipped up a cake as his contribution to the launching of the "Five-Year-Old Babies" on their naval careers. The cake was decorated with an American eagle and crossed flags and anchors, and bore five large candles.

Vermont Veteran Aid Covers Present War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 29—Vermont veterans of World War II are eligible to all State benefits provided for veterans of previous wars, Gov. William H. Wills announced following receipt this week of a decision prepared by Deputy Attorney General Clifton G. Parker.

"It is my opinion," Mr. Parker said, "at the time the 1943 amendment was submitted, that it was intended to bring within the provisions of section 3,931 on the Public Laws, and other related statutes, those veterans of World War II who were not entitled to the benefits under the statute previously in effect."

Governor Wills remarked in making the decision public, "that throughout the 1943 legislative session considerable attention was devoted to the Vermont soldiers and sailors in World War II so that they might receive all of the benefits awarded veterans of earlier wars."

The legal opinion was requested of the Governor by the Department of Vermont, American Legion.

Dog Discharged

Rebel, a German shepherd dog enlisted from St. Albans more than 18 months ago, is now en route home bearing an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army after active combat service overseas, according to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Renaud, of St. Albans. The dog is the property of their son, Lieut. William E. Renaud, now with U. S. Army forces in England.

Information from the War Department said that Rebel had been given his honorable discharge after a "record of which any soldier would be proud."

Emergency Food

An expansion of the emergency food production and preservation staff of the Vermont Agricultural Extension Service was announced by J. E. Carrigan, Dean of the University of Vermont College of Agriculture at the opening of a two-day conference of County Agricultural agents and emergency workers.

The Week in Vermont

The expansion was made possible, he said, by granting of funds from the War Food Administration for this work up to July 1. With these funds the number of workers will be increased from 25 to 31, including farm labor supervisors and clerical workers.

Under the new arrangement, there will be a full time Assistant County Agent in each of the 11 counties having the largest number of farms: Addison, Caledonia, Chittenden, Franklin, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windsor and Windham counties. These assistants will supervise farm labor activities and do special production work.

Watch Tokens and Roast Will Take Care of Itself

Food Problems in New England

Many customers realize today that, for the first time since food rationing began, they are now in a position to accumulate the new ration tokens for the purchase of a large roast.

The fact that there's no expiration date for the tokens, as there was for the old-type stamps, opens the way to numerous small purchases, a few sacrifices, and the storing up of enough tokens to make a really "big buy" now and then.

Due consideration of this fact was given by the OPA in setting up the new program. During the transition period — between now and March 20 when present brown and green stamps expire— 1-point stamps may be used by grocers as change instead of tokens. But, then comes the time when all change will be made in tokens.

Merchants are aware that future food stocks must be laid in on the basis of stamps and tokens received, and they are interested, therefore, in keeping the little tokens rolling along. But, the fact remains that, in some families, it will be possible now to accumulate a small store of token change with which to splurge on some special occasion.

Learn From Restaurants

Homemakers had an opportunity to learn something of the time and labor-saving methods used in restaurant management last night, when John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, addressed a meeting of the Business Women's League at the Y. W. C. A.

Give your food more sales appeal, Mr. Stokes urged, as he advised the homemakers how to develop new dishes for the table. His talk on "Learning Wartime Home Management from Your Restaurant" also included an insight into how restaurants must manage to keep their menus attractive while at the same time using a minimum number of ration points in connection with various food items.

Mr. Stokes also pointed out that labor-saving devices and machinery, even a change in the arrangement of a home kitchen, will save many unnecessary steps for the homemaker.

Boston 'Ad' Club Told of Arts Of 'Disk Jockey' Job

A man who has lifted the position of "disk jockey"—the radio trade term for a recorded program operator—to a highly successful commercial art today gave informal and amusing samples of his work at the regular luncheon session of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

Martin Block, of Station WNEW, New York City, undoubtedly one of the most informal "media" that this advertising group has ever met, attributed the secret of his success in the informal art of "ad libbing" to naturalness. After stating that he could never understand the necessity for reading commercial announcements over the radio, Mr. Block said that his experience indicated that people like to be "talked to" instead of "talked at."

He credited the help of what he described as the most "universal entertainment—music" as an additional aid to his success. Part of his success he also ascribed to the fact that he spends a period of time with his prospective sponsors learning about the product and the aims of the particular sponsor in his radio advertising program.

As evidence of the fact that Mr. Block, despite his informality, has never overstepped the bounds of good taste or accuracy, a WNEW official stated that never in Mr. Block's decade in business has he ever been cited by a government bureau for inaccuracies in his annuoncements.

Willkie to Talk With N. H. Groups

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 29 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie will confer with two groups of candidates for delegate seats in the Republican National Convention when he comes to Concord March 9 for a non-political speech, it was announced today.

Mr. Willkie first will meet with candidates pledged to him for President, and then he will hold a private meeting with Governor Blood and other unpledged candidates who have announced themselves friendly to his candidacy.

He will address the annual luncheon of the New Hampshire Good Roads Association in the afternoon.

Willkie Convention Aid Picked in Rhode Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—A Rhode Island manager stepped into the Wendell L. Willkie setup for the Republican Presidential nomination today with announcement by Ralph H. Cake, Willkie national campaign manager, that Thomas Paolino, Providence attorney, would be the candidate's preconvention aid in that State.

Mr. Paolino's political association with Mr. Willkie antedates the 1940 Republican convention, and in the subsequent campaign he was in the nominee's advisory entourage. He is a member of the Rhode Island State Central Committee.

'Like My New Dress?'

By a Staff Photographer

Czech Costume Is Part of Library Exhibit

Although 24 years old, the Czechoslovak Constitution celebrates its sixth birthday today, Feb. 29, 1944. A copy of the Constitution and an exhibition of rare Czechoslovakian books, as well as a display of authentic Czech costumes, dolls, furniture, and bric-a-brac, are on view at the Boston Public Library. Above: Cynthia Greeley, young daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Dana McLean Greeley, wears a costume loaned by Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson. With her is Miss Sarah Wambaugh, member of the Boston Committee, Czechoslovak Relief.

U. S.-Japanese Soldier to Wed

First Sergeant Tommy Kohara, Japanese-American now taking a special engineering course at M. I. T. under the United States Army specialized training program, today applied at Boston City Hall for a license to marry Mary S. Nakayama, a Japanese-American graduate student of Cornell University.

Having received a court waiver of the five-day rule, the couple will be married tonight in Tremont Temple. Sergeant Kohara will return immediately to his classes and will get no leave. Both were born in the United States.

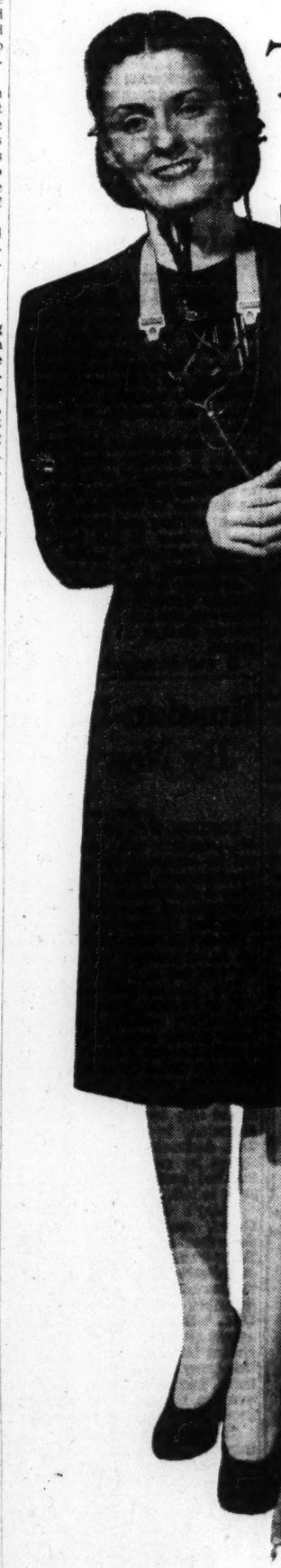
Dinner Is Planned To Canadian Minister

A complimentary dinner, open to the public, for J. L. Ralston, Minister of Defense of the Dominion of Canada, will be given Friday evening at 7 o'clock by the Canadian Club of Boston at the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

Mr. Ralston, who has been Minister of National Defense since 1940, was elected member of the Dominion Parliament in 1926, became Minister of Finance in 1930, and was a major in the famous 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders Battalion in World War I, commanding the regiment in France in 1917.

Club to Honor Delaney

Members of the Gridiron Club of Greater Boston plan a reception-dinner to Denis W. Delaney, recently inducted as United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts District, at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, tomorrow evening. Nils V. Nelson, President of the Club is to preside.



Telephone lesson for today

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Fortresses Bomb Brunswick—Japanese Routed in Burma

Continued from Page 1

one of Germany's major manufacturers of aircraft components and engines, and an important communications center."

A communiqué noted that "Brunswick targets twice were attacked in last week's record-breaking daylight offensive against Nazi aircraft component assembly and allied industries."

United States and British fighter planes protected Flying Fortresses in the assault.

The February total of 19 operations is seven more than that attained in any previous month. The eighteenth operation was an attack Feb. 28 against the French "Rocket" coast in which six bombers were lost.

Allied medium bombers and fighters struck at the northern French "rocket" coast in relays from dawn to noon, following up a heavy attack by United States heavy bombers against the same area Feb. 28.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators, medium maaruders, and RAF medium bombers hurled down a heavy bomb barrage Feb. 28, and six of the four-engined planes were lost.

Heavy bombers of the United States 8th Air Force spearheaded the daylight assaults on enemy installations in northern France. Working as four separate teams, two formations of Flying Fortresses and one each of Liberators and medium B-26 Marauders were virtually unmolested as they struck at different places along one of the world's most bombed strips—the coast of France.

Loss of six heavy bombers was the largest for operations against Pas de Calais since Jan. 21, when a similar number failed to return.

The Marauder force, over 200 strong, struck the rocket-gun sector and a Nazi air base near Amiens, 40 miles inland. All the medium bombers returned, despite reports of heavy flak.

The offensive followed a weekend lull that had interrupted the heaviest sustained bombardment in history—the six-day battering of German aircraft factories last week.

An overcast made it difficult for some groups to find their camouflaged marks quickly. Some groups made three to five runs over the targets before releasing bombs. Others brought their bombs back rather than make a doubtful attack and risk hitting French civilian establishments.

Civilians Ordered To Evacuate Brest

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 29

The Vichy government has ordered compulsory evacuation of civilians from the Brest area, the Vichy Radio said last night.

Previously, Vichy had ordered civilians evacuated from the English Channel coast area and from territory along the French Mediterranean coast.

Burma:

British Rout Foe In Arakan Jungles

British troops have continued successful mopping-up operations during the past 24 hours against shattered remnants of 8,000 Japanese troops in the Arakan jungles north of Akyab, Burma, where the Allies have announced their first major victory of the campaign.

A Southeast Asia communiqué said areas east of the Mayu Range were being cleared of Japanese and that one enemy column still offering resistance north of the Seventh Indian Division had been forced from its positions northwest of Awlanbyin and was withdrawing.

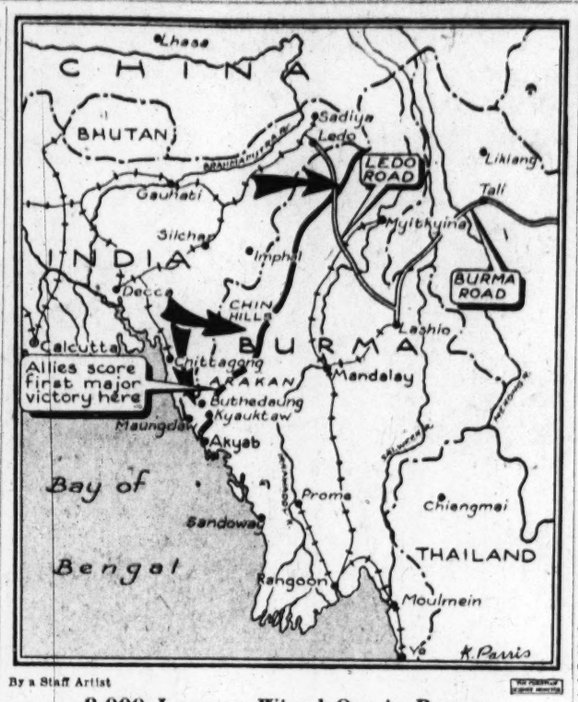
The communiqué said it was apparent the Japanese were preparing to make a stand on the line of their original positions from which they launched their disastrous drive to infiltrate British lines, destroy the 5th and 7th Indian Divisions and open the way for an advance into India.

Japanese withdrawals were reported everywhere in the fighting area north of Akyab with straggling parties, many of them carrying casualties with them, being pursued and harassed by British troops. West African troops continued satisfactory progress in the Kaladan Valley and fighting increased in intensity east of the Kaladan River.

A British raiding party in the Chin Hills established a road block on a Japanese line of communication.

Allied aircraft ranged over Japanese-held territory night and day, shooting up and bombing installations and communications. RAF and India Air Force fighters hit sections of an oil pipe line from which flame and smoke arose 1,000 feet.

Not one Allied aircraft was lost in these widespread operations, the communiqué said.



By a Staff Artist

8,000 Japanese Wiped Out in Burma

Bottom arrow indicates point in Burma at which a Japanese force of 8,000 has been wiped out. Japanese defeats and withdrawal are also reported at points indicated by the other two arrows. Black line shows the general direction of the front along the Chindwin River to a point north of Akyab.

Rehearsal:

Russians Observe U. S. Invasion Tests

Russian Army and Navy officers witnessed and participated in American preparations for assault landings on the European continent, the United States Navy disclosed.

"Exercises held jointly by United States Army and Navy personnel in the English coastal area were observed by two Russian admirals, a general, and nine other members of the Soviet military mission in Great Britain," the announcement said.

"The exercises constituted a portion of the continuing program whereby American personnel is being trained in the United Kingdom for amphibious operations against the continent."

The program lasted two days and Russian officers "participated freely" in it.

"They studied assault weapons, various types of landing craft, and methods of training," the announcement said.

The Russians' many questions were relayed by interpreters to experts in the American services who explained technical points, and the plan of exercises with maps and charts.

Russia:

Pskov in Sight Of Russian Army

All territory held by the Germans in Northwest Russia is threatened by the Red Army drive on Pskov and there is evidence the Nazi transportation system in some places is becoming disorganized, dispatches from the Baltic front declared.

The British Radio, quoting the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star, said the Russians were "fighting inside German defenses around Pskov," with advanced Red Army units "within sight of the fortress city."

"The Germans are resisting fiercely, especially along the main road, and the Red Army has to fight hard for every village it takes," said the radiocast recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

With the vanguard of the Russian forces less than 10 miles away, Pskov was reported to be already under fire from Red Army siege guns.

Earlier, a London interpretation of the Russian communiqué placed the Russians six miles northeast of Pskov at the town of Toroshino, on the Luga-Pskov railway.

A dispatch to Red Star from the Pskov front said that in many sectors the roads are so clogged with wrecked German transport, guns, and tanks that special Soviet squads have been formed to clear them away to enable the Red Army to march through on the heels of the retreating enemy.

With colder weather prevailing on the northern battlefields, night fighting is increasing and Red Star said Soviet soldiers specially trained for night operations are pursuing the Germans through the dark hours.

Farther south, Gen. M. M. Popov's army was reputed smashing through an intricate network of German communication lines and fortifications just east of the border of the Latvian Republic. At one point Russian troops were only 12 miles from the frontier.

This break-through, which has disorganized German defense plans and fighting lines ,is seriously endangering Hitler's plans in the north and may have far-reaching results, Red Star said.

With the Russians making great headway in this region approximately 70 miles below Pskov, it appeared evident that German positions around Pskov cannot long be held, dispatches said.

Italy:

German Attacks Halted by British

British troops broke up a series of small German attacks in the ravine territory southwest of Carroceto on the beachhead front Feb. 28 while Allied troops mopped up Nazis who wriggled through the lines near Cassino, it was announced.

For the British in the Carroceto region it was the second straight day of skirmishing with the enemy in the deep gullies surrounding the headwaters of the Moletta River. Allied artillery and mortars forced the Germans to fall back with heavy casualties, Allied headquarters said.

Artillery from both sides fired heavily throughout the day elsewhere on the beachhead front and patrols clashed at a number of points.

It was announced, meanwhile, that an American cruiser which stood off the Anzio coast Feb. 20 and shelled the enemy had engaged in a series of seven duels with long-range German artillery with results described by front-line reports as "excellent."

Germans who tried their infiltration tactics in the mountains northwest of Cassino on the lower Fifth Army front were cleaned up where they had succeeded in getting through the Allied lines, a Fifth Army spokesman said. Several sharp patrol clashes were reported along the lower Garigliano River.

Canadian patrols pressed toward Tollo, about eight miles inland from Ortona on the Eighth Army front, and British forces occupied a ridge three miles southeast of Guardiagrele. Polish troops routed a German patrol near Castel di Sangro and Indian mortars shot up enemy outposts near Orsogna.

Shiny 'Forts' Outfly Camouflaged Craft

By the Associated Press

A Bomber Base in England, Feb. 29

Shining silver Flying Fortresses, able to fly 10 miles an hour faster than olive drab jobs, are going into opertaion in the European theater.

The new ships gained speed by shedding 60 pounds of camouflage paint, and crews believe the aluminum-colored planes are harder for ground defenses to spot against clouds.

Airmen are receiving new quilted flying attire—sage-green coats and trousers plus two-piece olive-drab electrically heated suits, gloves, and black felt boots.

On Pacific:

PT Boats Sink 4 Japanese Barges

Navy PT boats and Catalina flying boats, in a running battle at night off Bougainville Island, sank four Japanese barges and damaged eight more, but one PT boat received a direct hit from a shore gun which killed two officers and 11 enlisted men.

The torpedo boats caught the 12 barges coming out of the mouth of Jaba River, 12 miles below the American beachhead at Cape Torokina on Empress Augusta Bay before dawn Feb. 26.

The barges retired southward under cover of Japanese coastal guns, but the speedy little PT's, aided by Catalinas, which dropped flares and raked the enemy with machine guns, sank four of the enemy craft and damaged the remaining eight. The battle lasted until dawn.

One of the torpedo boats hit a reef and had to take a pounding from the coastal gun. A direct hit demolished the craft and killed the 13 men. Three crew members were rescued.

Allied dive bombers came back later and attacked the gun position.

That night the Catalinas returned and bombed and strafed four of the remaining barges as well as gun positions at Motupena Point.

Farther south of Matsunkel, torpedo boats and Catalinas engaged five more barges loaded with enemy soldiers and supplies, sinking two and probably a third. Despite heavy fire from the beach, the PT's in this action suffered no casualties.

U. S. Submarines

Sink 14 More Japanese Ships

Destruction of 14 Japanese vessels by American submarines was announced by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

The sinkings, Mr. Knox said, included 11 medium cargo vessels, a small cargo vessel, a cargo transport, and a large tanker. They brought to 611 the number of Japanese ships of all types sunk, probably sunk, or damaged by American submarines.

Mr. Knox also reported that for the month of February, Japanese shipping losses caused by all types of American action totaled 189 vessels sunk, probably sunk, and damaged. In that total, he said, were 22 combatant and 167 non-combatant vessels.

Yugoslavia:

Partisan Forces Blow Up Railway

The Free Yugoslav Radio, broadcasting a communiqué from the Partisan forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), said a Partisan detachment had blown up five enemy trains on the Belgrade-Zagreb railway.

The war bulletin said that in fighting in the Glina and Petrinja sectors and in Herzegovina the Partisans killed 200 Germans and wounded about 400.

Soviet Puzzle: U. S. Aid But Hostile Press Stand

Continued from Page 1

friendly tone of a certain section of the American press. Whether the Lease-Lend report will offset this concern remains to be seen.

Certain American publications, according to the Moscow viewpoint, are waging a deliberate anti-Soviet campaign that differs little in substance or in tone from that carried on by Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. Many Russians interpret the attitude of these newspapers as an indication that there is a substantial segment of American public opinion which is eager to side against the Soviet in any controversy that comes along.

For example, when Izvestia published an article quoting the American Foreign Policy Association on certain aspects of the Vatican's diplomatic policies, the Russians found it extremely difficult to understand why this action was interpreted in some American quarters as an attack on Roman Catholicism.

The Russians, of course, know that this adverse comment does not reflect the present United States Government policy or the majority of public opinion, but they are not always sure how to interpret and evaluate it, especially with reference to the future. Thus in many respects the Americans are more of a riddle to the Russians than the Russians are to the Americans.

It would be well, perhaps, for American commentators and editorialists to recall Robert Burns' quotation, "O wad some power the giftie gie us to see oursel's as others see us!" for Russian opinion of the United States has as much importance for the future of Soviet-American relations and world affairs as American opinion of Russia.

As a result of the anti-Soviet views of some American newspapers, many Russians believe the British have on the whole shown far more tact, balance, and common sense in their attitude toward the Soviet Union than the Americans. It is pointed out here that this may be because the Britons, having seen their cities bombed and having lived under the threat of invasion, value postwar security and realize there can be no security in Europe or anywhere else unless they have a close friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

Soviet commentators declare Americans should realize that Coviet policy is interested primarily in security—in permanently eliminating the threat of invasion after the war in order to enable the country to concentrate on reconstruction and internal development. Soviet leaders have hoped to make friendship with the United States the cornerstone of this policy. They regard the two countries as natural partners.

For one thing, the United States is the single great power that has never warred with Russia and since Czar Alexander II in 1867 sold Alaska to the United States, there has been no territorial sphere in which interests of the two nations were likely to clash. Both countries have the size and natural wealth that direct their main efforts toward internal development rather than foreign expansion.

Despite the difference in historic background and political institutions, the Russians admire much and have learned much from the United States and they earnestly want to like the United States and be friends.

Allied Agreements Accented by Stalin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia today underscored the Allied understandings reached at Moscow and Teheran late last year, and advised President Roosevelt he was convinced the time is near when co-operating forces of the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain will bring about "the final defeat of our common enemy, Hitlerite Germany."

A message made public by the White House, acknowledging the President's cable of Feb. 22 congratulating the Red Army on its 26th anniversary, said:

"I ask you to accept my sincere thanks for your friendly congratulations on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Red Army and on the successes of the armed forces of the Soviet Union in the struggle against the Hitlerite invaders.

"I am strongly convinced that the time is near when the successful struggle of the armed forces forces of the Soviet Union, together with the armies of the United States and Great Britain, on the basis of the agreements reached at Moscow and Teheran, will lead to the final defeat of our common enemy, Hitlerite Germany."

Finn Parliament Gets Report On Peace Moves With Soviet

Continued from Page 1

made to the Finnish Government, it was a good guess that the Government had given the Finns some assurance on that point.

It is believed in Sweden that nothing has happened which would prevent a Finnish-Russian armistice, although it was admitted that the Finnish attitude toward Russia had hardened again.

The Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet's Helsingfors correspondent said Finland's answer to the American admonition to get out of the war could not be delayed longer and hinted at some imminent development.

No Illusions

He added the Finns no longer have any illusions about their predicament and are aware that a decision must be made on the basis of cold realities.

Dagens Nyheter editorialized that the "last step" in the Finnish-Russian situation was imminent and declared the Finnish people now had all the information necessary to make their decision.

On the other hand, the stiffening of the Finnish attitude was reflected in a Helsingfors dispatch quoting the newspaper Social Demokratti as asserting that Russian air raids on the Finnish Capital may have jeopardized peace negotiations.

"Force and threats, as Russia must know of old, will only give rise to opposite reaction," said the paper, mouthpiece of Finance Minister Viano Tanner's strong Social Democrat Party.

Finn-Nazi Trade Pact

An apparent reluctance of the Finnish Government to abandon its present policy also was further indicated in a freshly signed Finnish-German trade treaty, announced last night. Finland has depended largely on Germany for food supplies throughout the war.

An informant with contacts in the Finnish Foreign Office who has just returned from the Finnish Capital said the Finns seemed willing to discuss all points of Russia's reported terms except that calling for internment of all German military personnel now in Finland and permission for Russians troops to enter the country.

"The Finns don't want the Russians in their country," he added, "because they don't trust them. Therefore, unless a way can be found out of that blind alley, it is clear to the Finns they must fight to the last man."

Russian-Polish Gap Widened By New Moves on Both Sides

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 29—Soviet-Polish relations will unfortunately not be improved by most recent developments. Chief of these have been a declaration by the Polish Underground movement and reports that Moscow has established a Pro-Soviet Polish National Council in opposition to the Polish Government in London.

The Underground declaration, said to be from Underground organizations within Poland and made public today, is a strongly worded statement directed against what are called Communist agents conducting actions which endanger Poland's vital interests and are designed only to produce a chaos of diversions in the Polish nation. This declaration, it is stated, is signed by representatives of all political parties in Poland from right to left.

Today's editorial in Dziennik Polski, semiofficial organ here, deals frankly with the problem of Russo-Polish relations, especially complications of Underground activities within Poland. The article describes developments since 1941, when the first Communist agents are said to have been parachuted into Poland. Then the Polish Army tried to co-operate with them, according to this editorial, even to the extent of supplying food, but were unsuccessful.

There are no grounds for Communist propaganda within or without Poland, according to this article, which adds that here in London the Committee of Polish Communists is made up of eight members, one of whom is not even Polish.

Concerning the question of co-operation between the Polish Underground fighters and the Soviet forces, Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski recently indicated that Underground leaders had been instructed to "approach commanders of the Red Army entering Poland with a proposal for an understanding on the subject of co-operation in the war against Germany," but added it was conditional, for "the outcome of this initiative depends upon whether the Soviet Government will respect the legal status of Polish civilian and military authorities who now have disclosed themselves in Underground Poland."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is understood to have established a Moscow rival to the Polish National Council here which will assume some functions of the Underground Polish Government. Already, as first step, a new Polish Commander in Chief has been appointed by Moscow as a rival to General Sosnkowski, Polish Commander in chief here.

The pro-Soviet National Council has issued a statement of foreign policy in which it promises to act "in close alliance with the Soviet Union and in agreement with other Allies" and accepts Soviet Union claims to territory east of the Curzon line.

Daily Newspaper Sold

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29 (AP)—Walter H. Annenberg, President of the Triangle Publications, Inc., announced yesterday the sale of the Evening Independent of Massillon, a daily newspaper, to Earl J. Jones Enterprises, Inc., publisher of the Zanesville (Ohio) News. The purchase price was "approximately $400,000."

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THE CRAFTSMAN

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So through the interdependence and co-operation of all these individual craftsmen a fine piece of craftsmanship is evolved. This, surely, is significant. For upon this spirit of wholehearted co-operation not only good craftsmanship but good citizenship depends. Both now, in the present struggle, and in the future, co-operation should supersede exploitation, harmony of effort should over-ride senseless competition, unity of purpose should displace selfish interest. With service instead of self as the pulsating motive man can live a full and happy life.

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Army Road to Berlin Seen In Allied Air Supremacy

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 29—In presenting air estimates to the House of Commons today Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair said, "We are in all probability reaching the climax of the war when there lies before us, now clearly attainable, the glittering prize of air supremacy, the talisman that can paralyze the German war industry and war transport, that will clear the road for progress of Allied armies to Berlin."

The Government withholds for security reasons Britain's wartime expenditure on its air forces. But Sir Archibald gave new emphasis to the magnitude of the British air effort. He stressed what it really means for these small islands to become the great Anglo-American aircraft carrier.

It has not been a pleasant thing for the people of this country, he said, to be dispossessed of their land, houses, and crops, often with little notice and no reprieve. Fortunately, he added, "We have almost reached the end of our territorial demands."

Great Building Project

The Air Ministry in 4½ years, working largely through civil engineering staffs, has erected 1,000,000 building for air purposes, and laid down concrete tracks equivalent to a 30-foot road from London to Peiping.

Such a scale of building for the Americans as well as for the RAF has only been possible because British air training has been carried out in the Dominions and the United States.

Sir Archibald illustrated the magnitude of the British air effort by quoting losses for RAF bomber operations alone in the past year in which 2,500 aircraft have been lost with 18,000 men killed or prisoners. But the ratio of casualties to bombs dropped is steadily falling, he said.

Moreover, Sir Archibald contended that the Allies would be wearing long faces today if they had lost one quarter of the resources the Germans have lost in the past year.

Sir Archibald added another warning of the toughness of the air battle ahead over Germany against the greatest concentration of guns and searchlights any power has ever mustered, and a fighter force much greater than that with which the RAF fought and broke the enemy in the battle of Britain.

Confidence in Victory

Nevertheless Sir Archibald reflected the quiet confidence which prevails generally in Britain today that the British and American air forces will achieve in the next few months the colossal task of liquidating German fighter defenses.

Sir Archibald didn't seek to minimize the possibility of greater hardship and suffering the British may have to endure from the Luftwaffe's efforts to hit back at Britain.

In the debate which followed Sir Archibald's speech some speakers said they had discovered resentment among Londoners that last weeks' German raids on the British Capital had been played down.

It seems that a considerable section of London's population which stood up to a serious blitz last week feels that the "raids were treated flippantly."

Sir Archibald gave new assurances that British defenses were taking a comparatively heavier toll of German raiders than German defenses were of British bombers.

Japan's Shipping Raided

Associated Press from United States Navy

Freighter Blasted in the Marshalls

Huge geysers spout from around a Japanese cargo vessel during the peak of a strafing attack by United States Navy carrier-based planes that pounced on the enemy ship off Jaluit Island in the Marshalls group. The freighter is already burning from the assault.

Danish Bishops Condemn 'Evil Forces in Midst'

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Swedish Radio said Feb. 28 that nine bishops of German-occupied Denmark had issued a pastoral letter condemning "The evil forces that have been let loose in our midst."

The domestic radiocast, recorded by the Office of War Information, said the letter was read "in all Danish churches" yesterday, Feb. 27.

"We stand united with all who show concern for the future freedom and spiritual welfare of our nation," the bishops were quoted as having said.

"We condemn the fact that the principles of right that Christianity has firmly imbued in our people are pushed to one side. We meet in sorrow because good Danish men, among them our great poet, a dauntless servant of the Church (Kaj Munk, noted cleric and poet assasinated last month), have fallen victim to the evil forces that have been let loose in our midst.

"May the will always to stand firm live with us forever."

Coast Defenses Are Streamlined

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Atlantic coast defenses of the Army will be streamlined Wednesday with the establishment of two sector headquarters to supervise coastal operations from Maine to Florida, replacing the four-sector system.

Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commanding general of the Eastern Defense Command, announced the new northeastern sector will be headed by Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood whose headquarters will be in Boston, Mass.

The Southeastern sector, with headquarters in Raleigh, N. C., will be commanded by Maj. Gen. John L. Homer. General Grunert said the northeastern sector would include New England and eastern Long Island, and the southeastern, the remainder of the Eastern Seaboard.

Army Cuts Down On Training Planes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Another indication of increased emphasis on bomber and fighter aircraft was seen today in the Army's termination of contracts with three companies for the construction of training planes.

The primary contractors affected by the order announced yesterday by the War Department are the Consolidated Vultee Company at Nashville, Tenn., and Downey, Calif.; Aeronca, at Middletown, Ohio and Fairchild Aviation Corporation, at Hagerstown, Md. The Fairchild Corporation said it had anticipated the move for some time and that it anticipated no appreciable change at its plant in the number of workers as a result of the contract termination.

Ickes Names Coal Unit On Local Distribution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, in his role of Solid Fuels Administrator, appointed today a 16-man SFA National Advisory Committee on local distribution, which will make recommendations to him on national distribution of coal and coke.

The first meeting will be held here March 10 and Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator C. J. Potter will preside.

Establishment of the committee was in line with an order last week which also provided for appointment of regional and community committees to fight coal and coke shortages next winter.

Seabees and Marine Engineers Build Marshall Island Bases

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

ROI ISLAND, Kwajalein Atoll, the Marshalls. Delayed—A few days ago, this island and the adjoining island of Namur were a battlefield. Today, they are the beginning of an American advanced base.

From sunrise to sunset and in some cases around the clock, Seabees and U. S. Marine Corps Pioneers (egineers) are restoring these islands from ruins.

We have been down in the southern sector of the Kwajalein Atoll for a couple of days. This morning we returned with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific, who is inspecting the results of the Kwajalein attack. We came up the lagoon in a fast new destroyer at 20 knots or better.

Instead of wading ashore, the official party was able to land at Yokahama Pier. Our fliers were instructed to spare the pier as much as possible with the result that it was practically ready for use on Feb. 1, when the main body of the Fourth Marine Division landed.

Marine engineers have bulldozed the worst pits out of the Namur road system. So we were able to visit all the main points of interest by jeep.

Camouflaged Searchlights

Everywhere the work of repair, restoration, and construction was going ahead at an impressive rate. Marines, black as chimney sweeps, were shoveling away debris and collecting piles of tin roofing.

We found our coastal defense and antiaircraft guns being dug in near the damaged Japanese twin five-inch batteries which never fired an effective opposing shot at our landing forces.

A new camouflaged Marine searchlight had been rolled into place not far from where a riddled Japanese searchlight lay, permanently blacked out.

Linemen were stringing wires on what was left of the palm trees and Japanese telephone poles. In one building, an electric light was already burning, powered by a portable generator.

Before leaving Namur, we visited the double-walled ammunition vault which was one of the last buildings finished by the defenders. One corner of the strongly reinforced concrete structure had been pierced by a shell. The double set of steel doors used to seal the vault were open and in the light we could see numerous packing cases—the boards all fastened with screws—full of unused Japanese munitions.

We crossed the already repaired causeway to Roi, where the Japanese had an airfield with macadamized runways. In preparatory air strikes our fliers knocked out some 70 Japanese planes on the ground.

'Under New Management'

Seabees have been smoothing out the runways with bulldozers working at 18-hour stretches. We were told that the field is now ready for emergency landings. The hangar floors have been cleared of debris. One hangar is probably wrecked beyond possible use for planes, but the framework of the other still looks in good condition.

Settlements of pup tents have come into existence along the runways. A screened-in mess hall was on its way to being finished today. Already installed were a giant electric icebox and a bake oven. At present, the Marine defense troops and engineers are being fed from field messes.

One of these provided Admiral Nimitz and his party with a lunch of canned spiced ham, mashed dehydrated potatoes, canned tomatoes, asparagus, butter, jam, and "C" ration biscuits.

Commandant of the new Roi-Namur installations is Capt. E. C. Ewen, whose determination to get things done has all the drive of a bulldozer. He has organized the whole plan for the rehabilitation of these small islands which he intends to clean out thoroughly, sector by sector.

Already, the landscape is being dotted with new signs identifying motor pools, battalion headquarters, and the Marine post office.

According to a very new street sign, Namur Village has its Vine Street and Hollywood Boulevard. One sign remains to be tacked up somewhere—"Open Soon for Business Under Entirely New Management."

But the evidence of that is everywhere.

Draftee Joins Navy, 'Mairzy' Loses Oats

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 29 (AP)—Edward Sheridan and Mary Ann, his oat-eating dependent that got him into trouble with the Government have parted for the duration. Mr. Sheridan is in the Navy.

Mary Ann, a draft horse in one sense of the phrase, but actually a blooded animal that has never so much as pulled a surrey, is domiciled on a green pasture near Colton, Calif.

Last week Mr. Sheridan pleaded nolo contendre (no contest) to a draft-evasion charge based on his listing Mary Ann as a dependent with his Selective Service board. At that time he testified:

"To me a dependent is a dependent—whether it is a horse, a child or a what-have-you—so long as you are paying for its support. This dependent of mine ate oats. I had to pay for the oats."

Can Allied Bombing Stop Germany?

Continued from Page 1

cluding 1,000,000 expert workers in war production of whom 250,000 are Frenchmen. The other expert technicians among the foreigners are Belgians, Dutchmen, Swedes, Danes, Czechs and Poles. About half the foreigners in Germany are released war prisoners from 21 countries working on farms.

Newspapers in 17 languages support a "New Socialist Europe" under Nazi leadership.

Revolutionary Menace

Foreign workers have released nearly a million young men for the Reich's Armies.

Foreigners are kept apart when possible, but they present an eventual revolutionary danger as several million are in intimate contact with the Germans. The hotel at Baden-Baden where our group was lodged has French cooks and waiters.

The Nazis claim the workers have been won over to "New Europe," but our observation indicates that nationalism remained uppermost in their thoughts, though they were profiting from high German wages. In most cases the workers had been compelled to go to Germany.

Even with the number of expert foreign workers constantly increasing, 500,000 fresh German technicians are needed yearly to maintain a relative equality to the United Nations.

German industry is faced with an especially serious problem in obtaining skilled youths, as they are mostly needed by the Army. The arms requiring technical skill, such as the Navy, Air Force, and Tank Corps, are advertising for recruits of 17. The war has increased the number of industrial workers by only 5,000,000—from 24,000,000 to 29,000,000. This is insufficient in face of the necessity of doubling production this year to meet intensifying Allied attacks.

With more modern methods, the labor problem can be met, but the development of production must be intensive to save material at a moment when Germany is faced with nations which can afford methods which would be considered wasteful here, but which get big results.

Nazi War Plants Undergo Speed-Up

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Feb. 29

A Berlin dispatch to the Swedish press said that Prof. Albert Speer, Nazi Minister of Munitions, was placing efficiency engineers and controllers in 5,000 German war plants because of the "necessity for increasing production."

All shops employing more than 300 persons were said to be affected. Professor Speer made it clear that the Nazis are sharpening control over factories because the present output is unsatisfactory.

Germans Gloomy

IRUN, Spain, Feb. 29 (AP)—Three trainloads of German wounded soldiers, diplomats, and officials crossed the Spanish frontier into German-occupied France near here yesterday and a gloomier lot seldom has been seen in these parts.

Apparently the food and life in United States internment camps had agreed with them, while the prospect of returning to Germany had certain disadvantages. The party formed a contrast to the group of Americans who last week crossed the frontier into Spain, en route to Lisbon, Portugal, for exchange. The Americans were thin, but they were enthusiastic, happy, and cheerful.

Not so the Germans. In San Sebastian, the local German Nazis came trooping down to the station platform and stood stony-faced giving the Hitler salute before the trainload of German wounded and diplomats. The wounded stared back from the car windows, and said nothing. Neither did members of the local delegations.

Textile Work Week Under WPB Study

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Orders which would require textile operators to maintain a mandatory 48-hour week for all employees are under study by the War Production Board, informed sources reported yesterday.

The present annual production rate is 1,500,000,000 yards less than the 1942 high point.

Military demand has not decreased, and serious civilian shortages in some textile categories have been reported.

Recent surveys indicated an estimated shortage of 35,000 to 40,000 workers in the textile industry, if production is to be increased to meet minimum needs. Institution of a mandatory 48-hour week in the industry, including time and a half pay after 40 hours, would in part make up for the dearth of needed new workers, WPB advocates of the contemplated order believe.

The same survey of textile production showed that the average work week in the industry is 41 hours, although some mills are operating 48-hour schedules. The average mill in the industry operates slightly more than 100 hours weekly on all shifts.

HOTEL Knickerbocker
On the Boardwalk
ATLANTIC CITY
Off-season rates now in effect. European plan. Spacious sun decks, lounges, all facilities. Write C. H. Landow, Mgr.

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Build up a sizable account in this strong Mutual Savings Bank for use after the war Safety, plus regular interest. Send post card for FREE folder, "Banking by Mail"; gives all details of easy, convenient savings plan.
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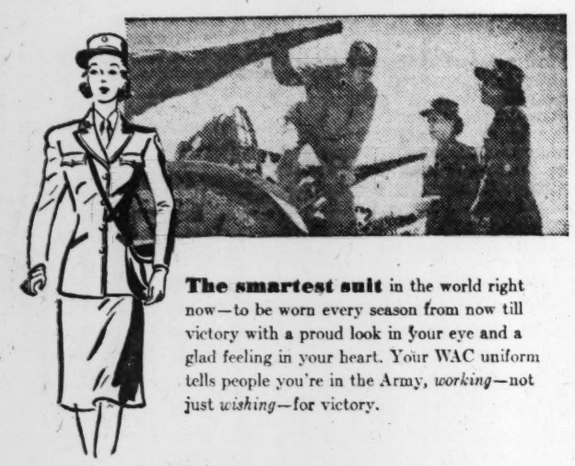

The smartest suit in the world right now—to be worn every season from now till victory with a proud look in your eye and a glad feeling in your heart. Your WAC uniform tells people you're in the Army, *working*—not just *wishing*—for victory.

Fashions FOR A WOMAN WITH A FUTURE!

A handbag that's going places is high style this year. And this WAC over-the-shoulder beauty is all set to travel! You'll cram it with post cards of new cities you visit, snapshots of new friends to proudly show the folks back home—and, every so often, a wonderful week-end pass!

Covered up for a fine career! In these WAC overalls you're on your way to a fascinating career! Wacs do 239 types of Army jobs—everything from radio repair to weather observation, from coding messages to driving jeeps and trucks.

TODAY get full details about all the opportunities that await you in the Women's Army Corps. Apply at any U.S. Army Recruiting Station. Or mail the coupon. (Women in essential war industry must have release from their employer or the U.S. Employment Service.)

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A few blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Single from $4; double from $7. Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.
Central Park West at 61st St.

Realism...now and after the war

BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1943

In accordance with the Annual Statement as of December 31, 1943 filed with the Massachusetts Insurance Department.

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Policy Reserves Required by Law — This amount, together with future premiums and interest, is required to assure payment of all future policy benefits.		$5,537,687,629.67
Policyholders' Funds — Policy proceeds and dividends left with the company at interest to be paid out in future years.		255,604,009.54
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders — Set aside for payment in 1944 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.		105,674,814.00
Other Policy Obligations — Claims in process of settlement, estimated claims not yet reported, premiums paid in advance, etc.		52,027,949.91
Taxes Due or Accrued — Includes estimated amount of taxes payable in 1944 on the business of 1943.		20,523,324.00
Reserve for Investments — To provide against possible loss or fluctuation in their value.		62,347,000.00
Miscellaneous Liabilities		23,403,106.45
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS		$6,057,267,833.57

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

National Government Securities		$2,353,375,600.15
U. S. Government	$2,181,141,867.14	
Canadian Government	172,233,733.01	
Other Bonds		2,028,916,055.62
U. S. State and Municipal	48,213,934.88	
Canadian Provincial and Municipal	89,749,717.58	
Railroad	547,354,089.75	
Public Utilities	829,416,829.35	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	514,181,484.06	
Stocks — All but $680,138.00 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		87,370,538.01
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		924,476,078.57
Farms	87,981,134.22	
Other Property	836,494,944.35	
Loans on Policies — Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		408,746,108.58
Real Estate Owned — Includes $59,821,102.96 real estate under contract of sale and $143,580,643.66 Housing Projects and real estate for Company use.		366,977,963.12
Cash		135,436,989.06
Other Assets — Premiums due and deferred, interest and rents due and accrued, etc.		158,504,218.48
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS		$6,463,803,551.59

Assets exceed Obligations by $406,535,718.02. This safety fund is divided into

Special Surplus Funds	$ 14,525,000.00
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	392,010,718.02

These funds, representing about 7% of the obligations, serve as a cushion against possible unfavorable experience due to war or other conditions.

NOTE:—Assets carried at $304,333,580.62 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on basis of par of exchange.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1943 OPERATIONS

Life Insurance in Force, End of 1943	$29,180,396,994.00
Paid-for Life Insurance Issued During 1943	2,305,262,410.00
Amount Paid to Policyholders During 1943	554,873,243.55

WE HEAR a great deal these days about postwar planning. Some of it seems sound and practical, and some of it is "crystal gazing."

While literally hundreds of public and private agencies are thinking of postwar planning, there are a few things that realistic individuals are sure of. They know that first and foremost the war has to be won and nothing should interfere with all-out efforts toward this end.

They know that economic tides ebb and flow; that the future, like the past, will experience good times and bad; that when bad times come, many people will face economic hardships.

They know that they, like everyone else, are growing older; that the life of any individual is uncertain; and that in accordance with the immutable laws of nature, heads of families will continue to pass on.

Knowing these things, some 30 million people insured by Metropolitan are providing definite measures of protection against these uncertainties of life through some 29 billion dollars of life insurance.

In addition to providing an anchor to windward for the individuals involved and for their families, the thrift of these policyholders is bound to be of a stabilizing character during the postwar period.

This is Postwar Realism of the highest order.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
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Leroy A. Lincoln, PRESIDENT
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Gentlemen:
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Name_____
Street and Number_____
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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mrs. Kerr Says Home of First Importance

By Florence B. Hyldahl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Charming, gracious, her principal interest her home, husband, and children—that is Mrs. Robert S. Kerr, wife of the Governor of Oklahoma and mother of a thoroughly American family. "There is no limit to the value that can be placed upon the right kind of home," she says, "no way of estimating the good to be derived from a home environment where religious training is given much thought and careful consideration. Children taught at home to respect God and man will not stray far from the laws of right."

They are a family, individual in character and interests and yet so intricately wound up in each other it is hard to know where to begin to tell about one of them—even mother—because, before you know it, they're all in the picture, just as you see them.

They All Campaigned

Mrs. Kerr doesn't think their life in the Governor's Mansion has changed materially from what it has always been. On account of the war there is no formal entertaining but there are many delightful, informal gatherings which they all enjoy and in which the children share. To her it is still just a large, happy household with interesting things always happening and everyone, even the help, eager to have everything go well.

The Governor, essentially a family man, is a fine and understanding parent and very patient, says Mrs. Kerr. And while the entire household gravitates around him, naturally and unknowingly, they all really work together as a unit. "It's not the Governor's life, but our life as Governor. When he campaigns we all campaign," she says.

The children—there are four of them—all think their daddy is the best Governor Oklahoma has ever had and that he can do anything. In the gubernatorial campaign they not only wanted him to win but (confidentially) they knew no one could beat their daddy. Bob, Jr., the eldest, drove miles over the countryside putting up posters and placards. Breene turned out sticks on his electric machine to nail posters to. His sister, Kay, and Bill, the youngest, attended meetings with their parents—and wanted to make speeches.

Election night they were all at the headquarters listening to the returns and probably more interested than any one there. At 1 a. m. the then five-year-old Bill toppled over to sleep, but his last words as he dropped off were "Kerr still leading."

The Governor is one of the State's leading Baptist laymen. He neither drinks nor smokes. For the past ten years he has taught a class of young married people in the Baptist church just across the street from the Christian Science Church, where Mrs. Kerr and the children go. For eight years prior to that he taught a class of young men in the Baptist Church in his home town of Ada.

Liked Touring State

Mrs. Kerr campaigned extensively with the Governor, visting almost every county in the State. "It was a new experience for me but I can truthfully say that I never enjoyed anything more," she says with enthusiasm.

She has a talent for dramatics and music and as a girl studied voice on the West Coast with an eye to a musical career. But one day, when she was singing at the civic club in Ada, Oklahoma, while visiting a married sister there, she met a struggling young lawyer—yes, the future Governor of the State. It was a case of "love at first sight." They were married five months later at her parents' home in Tulsa, living their first years together at Ada, the Governor's birthplace, where he was then practicing law. Gradually he became interested in oil and after a few years abandoned legal practice for the oil business. He now heads his own company which is managed by his partners and brothers while he is serving his State as chief executive.

Before moving to the Executive Mansion the Kerrs lived on a farm six miles out of Oklahoma City from which they still derive many benefits that in these times of rationing are a tremendous help. They never know how many will be present for any meal but "we usually are able to manage," observes Mrs. Kerr cheerfully, adding that "much of the State's executive business is carried on over scrambled eggs and apple fritters."

They spend their summers at Pelican Lake in Northern Minnesota.

"I think the kitchen is always the warmest spot in our house," says Mrs. Kerr. "Some of the happiest times I remember are a rainy afternoon making doughnuts, with four hungry little mouths competing and taking turns for the holes in the doughnuts; Christmastime and Christmas baking in full swing, with cookies, cakes and spices in the air, and every child with an apron on helping, if his part was only to 'lick the pan.'

"Yes, I still make jelly. I think making good jelly is an accomplishment and so much fun, I should not want to miss it.

Her interest in her home and in home making seems the natural outgrowth of the importance in which she holds the right home atmosphere and environment.

"I think every school system should have an intensive home training course because men and women, no matter where they are, in the business or professional world, to live happy, normal lives, have to make a success of home," says Mrs. Kerr. "I think this course should teach the ideal home, the beauties of home, the proper attitude of the members in the home toward each other, give training in the courtesies, kindness, consideration; in household management and budgeting, and also the beautifying of a home and making it attractive on little or less. So much of making a home is in thought expressed in loving comfort here or simple arrangement there, cheer and good will.

"An expression or understanding of home is one of the strongest ties we can give to young people. It is a call in a far country—an anchor—a refuge. There is no limit to value that can be placed on the right kind of home. When we will give more to our children, we will give them better homes. Children blessed by better home environment and education have every opportunity for normal, healthful, happy and fruitful development."

Roy Christian

The Oklahoma Executive Mansion is just as much a home as the house on the farm six miles from Oklahoma City with Gov. Robert S. Kerr's lively family in it. In the upper picture, Governor and Mrs. Kerr are shown with their four children (left to right), Kay, Bill, Breene and Robert, Jr. (Lower left) Bill with Geronimo, his St. Bernard, which is a pet of all the family, and one of their three dogs. Nothing is any sweeter, says Mrs. Kerr, than to see one of the children curled up in a chair reading, with his favorite dog lying at his feet. (Lower right) Kay, photographed a couple of summers ago at Lake Pelican, the family's camp in northern Minnesota, with Chimino, another of the dogs. They spend their summers there, as all of them love the out-of-doors.

Mrs. Corbett-Ashby in Active By-Election Stand

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Eng.

Nearly a half century's campaigning for social reform, including the fight for equal franchise, enables Mrs. M. I. Corbett-Ashby to emerge smiling in the last days of the hard by-election in this rural district of wartime Britain. The rigors of a campaign which has worn down the most intrepid reporters, left the prospective woman candidate fresh and confident.

When polling takes place today the former conservative stronghold will choose between Mahor Keatinge, local farmer, who represents the continuance of Tory tradition, unchallenged here for 15 years, and an Independent Liberal, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, standing for a united progressive front. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, though supporting Churchill as a war leader, calls all progressives to join to overthrow the Conservative majority in Parliament.

In order to fight in the by-election, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby had to resign the two highest offices of the Liberal Party—Vice-Presidency of the party organization and chairmanship of the Women's Liberal Federation, because the party supports a political truce under which it has promised not to contest by-elections during wartime.

Throughout her career Mrs. Corbett-Ashby has launched vigorous protest against what she calls "appeasement." In 1935 she resigned as United Kingdom delegate to the Disarmament Conference as a protest against what she considered the British Government's failure to lead or back a constructive policy to halt aggression. While she was protesting at the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, Winston Churchill at home was vainly calling for a united front to prevent another world war.

In the present campaign, she recalls these facts to residents of 130 scattered Fenland villages through loud-speaker vans in market places.

Mrs. Corbett-Ashby has addressed as many as five audiences in a single evening, driving through the inky blackness of country lanes, often over roads plowed up by convoys of American jeeps.

Plenty Happening

The night I drove in a car with her in this blackout campaigning she described as "uneventful." But plenty seemed to happen all the same. Starting from the Angel Hotel at Bury St. Edmunds—the hotel patronized by Mr. Pickwick—we drove over flat country as the evening sun was setting behind leafless trees which made a picture Constable might have painted. Lights glowed in cottage windows before blackout curtains shut out their friendly twinkle. American soldiers waved and whistled as the car passed. As the dim car headlights pierced the blackness of country lanes on our homeward journey a semicircle of pink stars twinkling on the horizon showed where a barrage was keeping out German planes. On the other side, searchlight beams and lighted control towers guided British bombers back to airdromes after their evening's operations.

Several experiences of being sent in the wrong direction by the "opposition" made the driver cautious of asking directions. The only indication of where meetings were being held was a few bicycles standing in a hedge outside. At each meeting a hundred or so villagers, including children, listened attentively. Girls and women usually sat on benches at the front, men in caps and mufflers with storm lanterns which had guided them across the dark fields, stood shyly around the doors at the back.

In one old-fashioned gas-lighted village schoolroom a wrinkled grandmother barked out, "Why ain't more women in Parliament?" Chuckles came from men around the door as the chairman remarked he hadn't found women less able to state their case than men.

Continued Interest

These village people aren't yet very articulate. But as Mrs. Corbett-Ashby promised to work for the operation of the Beveridge Report at once, for better housing and main drainage, for guaranteed agricultural wages, one could feel something stirring. Women especially nodded and grunted in agreement.

The election promise which seemed most to touch these hard-headed East Anglians was Mrs. Corbett-Ashby's declaration she would keep in personal touch with the division.

"If you send me to Parliament I'll come into the division every month and give you a report of what I've done, tell you why I've done it, and ask you what you want me to do next."

"Why don't you support the party truce?" a farmhand asked. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby explained she feels a political truce under which all parties agreed not to fight the by-elections has outlived its usefulness and now is acting as a gag on the democratic thought of ordinary men and women.

Whatever the result of this by-election and whatever one feels about the justification there was for Mrs. Corbett-Ashby to break the political truce to contest it, it was apparent from these blackout meetings that many men and women in villages and quiet market towns had been stimulated to consider Progressive political convictions for the first time.

Scotch Hats Have a Reason

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wind, coming from behind, kept fluttering and flapping around her neck the ribbons of a new Scotch hat. She declared, impatiently, "I'm going to cut these off."

I replied, quickly, "Oh, but you must not." Then I laughed, realizing that very ancient memories had been voiced in my protest. Until perhaps a century ago, the women of each Scottish clan made the hats, first spinning the wool and weaving the cloth. Proudly the clan badge was pinned onto the finished garment, and if the wearer-to-be happened to be one of the chief's immediate family, a feather was added to proclaim the fact. They were made to last, these hats, to be handed down from father to son, from an older to a younger brother.

I told something of this to my friend, saying, "So you see there could be no tampering with the ribbons. They were run through the band and the long ends left at the back so that the head size could be adjusted to fit the owners.

"The shape? Did it have a reason for being?"

"Of course it did. It was designed so as to cling on in any wind, to allow rain and snow to slip off easily and keep off sun.

"They couldn't do that with some Scottish hats—those little pointed-back-and-front affairs."

"You mean Glengarries? No, but they are just a modern style, for army use mostly. The original Scotch hats, the Balmorals, were and still are, flat like yours."

M. G. G.

Farm Wife Starts a Factory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Norfolk, Neb.

Mrs. Alma Peters' customers are so enthusiastic about her fried chicken she can't fill all the orders received for it. Not even though she sold 1,500 cans of fried chicken this year and, in addition to scores of cans of giblets and chicken soup, 150 cans of duck.

The Nebraska farm wife's business started as the result of a gift. Twelve years ago energetic Mrs. Peters sent a can of fried chicken to cousins in Chicago. Knowing a treat was in store, they served the chicken to Chicago guests. The guests relished it so much they had their hosts ask Mrs. Peters to sell them some cans. She did, and soon more requests came. In a few years the fame of her fried chicken had spread so she was filling quantity orders for numerous grocers in that area. Then some of her Chicago customers moved to California. Now she is selling other Californians large orders of fried chicken at fancy prices.

Mrs. Peters raises her own chickens, which she purchases as chicks from a commercial hatchery. She also makes her own butter and lard, in which she fries the chickens when they reach frying stage.

Her canning factory is in the basement of her farm home, seven miles northeast of Norfolk. During the canning season she usually dresses chickens in lots of tens one day and fries them the next, though she has canned as many as 40 chickens in one day.

On the two stoves, which are her main equipment, she fries the pieces in deep fat. While a panful is cooking, she packs pieces already fried in the can, placing each piece in a regular order, and the gizzard on top, and then pours the clear fat, juice, and fryings over the chicken.

After being sealed, the cans are cooked one hour in a pressure cooker.

Besides operating the chicken canning factory, Mrs. Peters takes the children to and from their rural school, helps her husband milk the cows, and does the usual other work of a farmer's wife.

Russian Foods To the Fore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With all eyes on Russia, we have lately come to realize, among other things, that Russian cooks or chefs have, down the centuries, evolved an interesting and pleasingly edible list of unusual concoctions. Perhaps already known to you is:

Borich

6 good-sized uncooked beets
Beef, chicken, veal or dry mushroom stock
Butter or substitute
Salt
Pepper
4 tablespoons sour cream

Clean beets and shred into fine pieces. Melt butter or substitute in saucepan and, when heated, add the beets and cook 15 to 20 minutes. Stir in small amount of stock and, when this is absorbed, stir in more until the beets are tender. Then pour the mixture into another saucepan that contains the remaining stock, chop the beets and let simmer gently for about ½ hour longer. Just before serving, stir in about 4 tablespoons of sour cream or serve this separately to be poured in by each diner at the table.

Potatoes with Sour Cream

1 to 2 pounds of cooked potatoes (boiled in jackets)
1 onion
4 tablespoons grated cheese
Butter substitute
Breadcrumbs
½ pint sour milk
2 eggs
Salt, pepper

Chop the onion and fry till a light brown in color. Peel and slice potatoes and place in baking dish with the onion, sprinkle with breadcrumbs and cheese, add sour milk after adding eggs to it. Season with salt and pepper to taste and place, until browned, in a moderate oven.

Eggplant Caviar

1 firm, plump eggplant
Vinegar
Salad oil
Salt

Cut eggplant lengthwise and salt very highly. Bake in a quick oven till the skin is almost black. Then scoop out the seeds and a small amount of the pulp. Chop the pulp, allow to grow cold and dress with vinegar and salad oil and season with more salt. The taste and the appearance of this is very like real Russian caviar.

Muscovite Salad

Leftover meat or poultry—diced
Beets—diced
Potato—diced
Gherkins—chopped
Cucumber—diced
Olives—chopped
Cooked kidney beans
Sauerkraut

Mix the cooked, diced, cold ingredients above with a salad dressing made of oil, vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Since nearly all typically Russian desserts are very rich and call for rationed ingredients, small pancakes, topped with jam, may be served for dessert.

Religious Education in U. S. To Come Under Broad Study

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 29—A large-scale study of present-day religious education was authorized here at the 22d annual meeting of the International Council of Religious Education, which convened here recently.

In addition to launching the study to see how well such education is meeting today's needs, the Council also approved action to ask its 42 constituent denominational boards of education and 31 state councils of churches to ratify a plan for joining with seven other national interdenominational agencies in Protestantism to form the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America.

Several factors have prompted the study, the Council says, viz.: a decline in Sunday school attendance, the needs of returning soldiers, current interest in the Bible, and the possibility of relating religion to the public school curriculum.

Survey Big Project

This will be the first large-scale study of religious education in 25 years, the Council states. Participating in the survey will be local church workers, Sunday School teachers, state and city council executives, denominational leaders, professors, and public school teachers.

As for the proposed unification of church agencies, the plan means, says Philip C. Landers of the Council staff, that eight national interdenominational groups will work under one roof in a "togetherness program." It should mean, he says, more efficiency and better results. Together the various agencies will work on church and community projects, Christian education, home and foreign missions.

Final approval of the new federation (first proposed in 1940) cannot come until all the member groups of the Council and the other seven organizations have voted upon it. And in the Council's case there must be a two-thirds majority. All this may take until 1947, says Mr. Landers, but it is possible it could be completely settled next year.

Unity Necessary

Many new things are coming on the horizon and making such a unity necessary and desirable, the Council thinks. Already, it points out, different Protestant agencies are co-operating "in dozens of things." It believes, however, a much better job can be done with everybody working under one roof.

As a sample of how well "togetherness" programs do work, Mr. Landers tells of results being accomplished now through co-operative interdenominational week-day religious programs which parallel public school education, and through Vacation Bible Schools.

More than 1,000 communities in 43 states now have such week-day religious programs, he says. And of the children who attend, 30 to 35 per cent have never before had any "spiritual education."

"Last summer in Los Angeles," Mr. Landers relates, "the Vacation Bible School program reached tremendous groups of children. In Los Angeles County, 103,000 children attended such classes. Seven thousand volunteer teachers taught them. Of these children, 39,000 came out of broken homes, or from homes where both parents were working in war plants.

Movement Praised

"You can't measure the great good resulting from such a movement," Mr. Landers says. "The Mayor of Los Angeles praised it and said nothing of more importance to the locality had happened in recent years."

The eight church agencies which will make up the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, when the plan is finally adopted, are: Council of Church Boards of Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Foreign Missions Conference of North America, Home Missions Council of North America, Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, United Council of Church Women, United Stewardship Council, and the International Council of Religious Education.

While 90 per cent of American Protestants will be represented in the new organization, two other growing church agencies exist outside it, it is pointed out. These are the National Lutheran Council, which includes about two thirds of all North American Lutherans, and the National Association of Evangelicals.

Air Gang All Here but Two —While 128 Nazis Are Missing

ADVANCE AIR HEADQUARTERS, Italy, Feb. 20, Delayed. (AP)—The hottest group of night fighters in the war is a group that calls itself the Old City of London Squadron. They have shot down 128 enemy planes, all at night.

While they work, other pilots sleep. Seventeen of these victories were in England. In North Africa they got 38, in Sicily 42, and so far in Italy they have bagged 31.

Against this in more than four years of fighting is the incredible loss of only two ships by enemy action. Both were shot down at night over Bone, North Africa, but each got an enemy ship before he went down.

One of these enemies was an Italian Savoia Marchetti 84. A piece of its cowling was picked up after it crashed, and today it serves as the scoreboard for the squadron. On it are 128 crosses.

The boss is Wing Commander Paddy Green, a South African-born Englishman who learned to fly at Burbank, Calif., where he went for two weeks and remained five months. That was in 1936, the year he became bobsled champion of the Olympics held in Germany.

Wing Commander Green and his observer Flight Lieut. R. J. Gillies, a salesman of London, have scored 11 victories. In night fighter squadrons observers and pilots always share victories. The observer spots the enemy and maneuvers his pilot into position for the kill. Once an enemy ship is spotted it doesn't have much victory was over the beachhead the other night. It was a Junkers 88. There was no moon, but it was clear. As the German circled lookchance. Usually it is in flames before it knows what hit it.

Wing Commander Green's latest ing for a target the Briton let him have it.

The highest scoring pilot in the squadron at the moment is Flight Lieut. Johnny Turnbull, a bank clerk from Saint Thomas, Ontario. He is the only Canadian in the outfit and has been credited with twelve and a half German planes. Lieutenant Turnbull has been wounded and shot down twice Once was shot down while fighting at 30,000 feet and centrifugal force pinned him in so tightly that he was only a thousand feet off the ground when he managed to bail out. He said he began to worry a little during the last 500 feet.

Flying Officer Alwayn Downing shot down five Junkers 52's in 10 minutes off the Sardinia coast one night, and for it was awarded the United States Air Medal.

Flying Officer Downing is a man who collects in clusters. One night he bagged three enemy planes and later got two.

The closest co-operation imaginable exists between this squadron and American night fighters. Pilots say their treatment by Americans has been magnificent. Americans fly British Beaufighters and the British use all sorts of American equipment from beef to bullets. It is the highest type of camaraderie.

Many States Declared Laggard In Essential Responsibilities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The states' rights issue in the face of alleged federal usurpation of this constitutional prerogative in the New Deal administrative framework, featured the weekly forum discussion at the National Republican Club here on Saturday, with Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine, and Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, joined in criticism.

Governor Sewall stressed, however, that the solution was not mere adoption of a "State rights" slogan and that the situation called for recognition that states had been laggard in undertaking essential social responsibilities.

"The ultimate solution will be found neither in blind devotion to States' rights or in complete surrender to Federal control," he said, "but rather in the evolution of a new pattern of integrated government where the broad policies or general-compass bearings will be set by the Federal Government and local administration will be left largely to the states."

Urging a more co-ordinated organizationfor Federal - state projects, he said the multiple bureaucracy now operative in the field was illustrated in Maine's own capital, Augusta, where in one black four Federal agencies were functioning separately, although essentially joint administrators of Social Security law provisions. These were, he continued, an Unemployment Compensation Commission headquarters, empowered to collect a 2.7 per cent pay-roll tax from Maine firms; an Internal Revenue Bureau, collecting a three tenths of 1 per cent tax on the same pay rolls; the Federal Old-Age Pension Office, and within the Unemployment Compensation Commission office a Federal - administered United States Employment Service at different wages than employees in the State-administered U. C. C.

Representative Gearhart, of the House Ways and Means Committee, likewise warned against Federal domination of the states.

N. Y. Restaurants Plan Less Meat and Butter

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Three meatless days and butterless days a week are in the offing for patrons of 240 New York City restaurants, Paul Henkel, President of the Society of Restaurateurs, announced last night.

At a meeting of the society, the plan was proposed by Mr. Henkel and representatives of the Commodore and Waldorf-Astoria Hotels, and was accepted by the group, Mr. Henkel said.

It will go into effect "sometime in March," he declared, after the New Office of Price Administration plan for allotment of rationing points is inaugurated.

BABY DIET HINTS

Three Important Vegetables for Older Babies!

If your baby is old enough to chew, then it is time you served Gerber's Chopped Foods. Begin with any of the three vegetables — chopped Carrots, chopped Green Beans and chopped Spinach. These are cooked the Gerber way with a steam process that protects important minerals and vitamins. Each comes in the same size can as Gerber's Strained Foods — an average serving for older babies.

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GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Sickness-Insurance Bill Attacked on New Fronts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Opposition is piling up to the Administration's plan for compulsory sickness insurance, leading feature of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and a part of President Roosevelt's so-called "second bill of rights" outlined in his annual January message to Congress.

Despite the fact that Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana and Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan, two sponsors of the bill, are Roman Catholics, the [Roman] Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada, in collaboration with the National [Roman] Catholic Welfare Conference, have issued a pamphlet warning that sickness, in the [Roman] Catholic view, cannot be looked upon merely as "an economic evil" and pointing to the tendency of the Wagner bill "to make citizens more and more wards of the Federal Government."

The sickness insurance measure also was opposed this week by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, meeting in Chicago. The lawyers said the bill was written with no safeguards for patients, hospitals, citizens, or doctors against the "capricious actions of one man"—the Surgeon General.

Similar to British Plan

The bill which has roused such controversy is closely modeled on the system of sickness insurance which has been in operation in Great Britain since 1912. The social-security pay-roll tax would be raised to 6 per cent for both employers and employees and the coverage of the act would be extended to large numbers of workers not now under its terms. One fourth of the increased pay-roll taxes would be placed in a special medical-care account, from which payments would be made to doctors and hospitals serving the medical needs of insured persons.

General practitioners of the patient's choice would be available for service to the extent that such physicians agreed to work under terms of the proposed sickness-insurance program. The bill would make available to all insured persons specialist and laboratory services and hospitalization up to 30 days a year.

It has been estimated that the cost of the insurance system would rise to $2,500,000,000 a year by 1955.

Paternalism Seen

Admitting that papal encyclicals from Rome have emphasized the duty of government in protecting and care of the needy, infirm, and indigent, Roman Catholic hospital and welfare groups nevertheless warn that "the tendency of the Wagner bill is to make citizens more and more wards of the Federal Government.

"There can be no doubt," they say, "that this projected legislation is definitely paternalistic in its trends.

"The bill," the statement continues, "substitutes for the traditional and highly effective voluntary system of health care a concentrated, unified, and coercive system of health care. The coercive element is most objectionable as it forms a threat to the individual's responsibility and hence to the maintenance of his dignity."

The two groups object to viewing illness as merely "an interval between economic and social uselessness and restoration of the patient to economic and social usefulness."

Special concern is expressed over the effect of the measure on Roman Catholic hospitals, said to be facing many of the problems which confronted the Roman Catholic parochial schools "during seven decades" of controversy.

'Strait Jacket' Seen

CHICAGO, Feb. 29 (AP)—The House of Delegates of the American Bar Association yesterday announced its opposition to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill with its provision for compulsory sickness insurance, contending it was a "direct attack on the rights and liberties of the citizens of this country."

The members unanimously approved a resolution that declared under such a program "the physician will become merely an unambitious Federal employee or a politically ambitious doctor." It added:

"To safeguard a minimal percentage of the population which has difficulty in obtaining complete medical service, the bill would put all the people in a medical strait jacket under the supervision of the Federal Government for an alleged service which the vast majority either do not require or are able to provide for themselves. . . : A patient will become the guinea pig supplied by the Government and the excuse for the payment of subsidies to a controlled profession for its routine services."

The resolution held that the legislation would give the Surgeon General "the power arbitrarily to make rules and regulations having the force and effect of law which directly affects every home."

It maintained that the measure offered no safeguards for patients, hospitals, citizens, or doctors against the "capricious actions of one man," and failed to provide for a court appeal of the Surgeon General's actions.

Dies Report Favors Removal Of WRA and Tule Camp Heads

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Dies Committee has recommended the removal of Dillon S. Myer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority, and Ray C. Best, Tule Lake Camp Director, "because of their evident inability to cope with the problem of disloyal Japanese."

The Committee said its recommenation was based on a lengthy study of the riot which occurred at the Tule Lake Camp in California in November.

Other recommendations made by the Committee were:

That the Tule Lake Center and the disloyal Japanese segregated there be placed under the jurisdiction and administrative control of the Department of Justice.

That a report submitted to Congress listing the Japanese responsible for the attack on Dr. Reese M. Pedicord, Director of the Camp Hospital, on Nov. 1, 1943, and the Japanese guilty of inciting the riot which occurred the same day and also what disciplinary or legal action has been instituted against such persons.

That the duty of policing all Japanese relocation and segregation centers be carried out by Caucasians and in sufficient strength to guarantee protection to all persons resisting in the centers.

The subcommittee which conducted the inquiry was composed of Representatives Johr A. Costello (D) of California, as Chairman and Representatives Karl E. Mundt (R) South Dakota, and Herman P. Eberharter (D) of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Eberharter did not agree with the majority report and announced he would file a minority opinion, saying:

"The two majority members of the special subcommittee refused to let me have a copy of the report. In effect, they wanted me to sign an indictment without the opportunity of really knowing with what crime the accused is charged.

"It seems to me the other two members of the subcommittee approached the subject with bias, and destructively critical findings could be expected, without giving proper consideration to the complexities of the problems which confronted the War Relocation Authority.

Jurisdiction over the Relocation Authority was transferred to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes by President Roosevelt on Feb. 16. Mr. Myer was retained as director.

"The Committee is of the opinion,"said the majority, "that considerable responsibility for the riot of Nov. 1 can be attributed to the lack or discipline and to the appeasement policy by which the camp was run."

Approximately 15,000 persons were at the Tule Lake Center, designed as a camp for disloyal Japanese, at the time the riot broke out.

Steel Workers Back Making Navy Armor

DETROIT, Feb. 29 (AP)—The return to work Feb. 28 of approximately 6,000 steel workers at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation's plant ended a three-day work stoppage which curtailed production of armor plate for United States Navy invasion landing craft.

The workers voted to return to their jobs at a meeting Feb. 27 of Local 1299, United Steel Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), and work was resumed with the midnight shift, Thomas Shane, union district director, said.

The grievance committee of the local's executive board issued the order instructing the steel workers "to return to your jobs at once." Mr. Shane declined to comment on the conditions under which the workers agreed to return to work.

A company spokesman said the strike began last Friday over the discharge of a worker who left his job and the plant.

Docket of Congress Piles Up, With New Issues Mounting

Continued from Page 1

war powers that may have to be extended and asked the Attorney General to make a study.

Congress was also reminded by the Baruch report that it should be getting ready to do its share of planning for postwar demobilization and reconversion.

Employment of Veterans

President Roosevelt reminded Congress of one demoralization job yesterday when he asked for "special emphasis" on hiring of veterans in Government jobs. The House Civil Service Committee already has a bill before it to extend veteran preference.

Here are other phases of postwar preparation that Congress must deal with:

Contract termination: The Baruch report says that major objectives are met in a bill that has been prepared by a Senate committee headed by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia and James E. Murray (D) of Montana.

Surplus property: One of the first jobs of the proposed surplus property administrator in the Office of War Mobilization will be to recommend to Congress a file of legislation needed to dispose of considerable quantities of raw materials, equipment, semifinished parts, and inventories that will come into the possession of the Government as a result of contract terminations.

A postwar tax bill: The Baruch report recommends that Congress begin right away drafting a tax law that can be put on the shelf and brought out at the end of the war. The bill, the report said, should aim to reduce the national debt, reduce tax rates, and stimulate business.

Action Now on Taxes

Congress labored for months to bring forth the tax bill that President Roosevelt recently vetoed because it yielded only about one eighth of the revenue needed to close the inflationary gap: hence Mr. Baruch's suggestion that it had better start now on a postwar bill.

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee is busy trying to simplify the complicated tax structure that Congress has built up in recent years. Legislation to this end is expected to be ready for a vote within a few weeks.

Both Houses were in recess yesterday. Twenty Senators and 10 Representatives are away to attend services for Senate Minority Leader Charles L. McNary at Salem, Oregon, on Thursday.

Today the Senate met for seven minutes and adjourned until Friday.

Production Soldier

Worker's Short-Cut Ideas Swell War Output

Fred Ospedale, Italian-born aircraft-engine assembler, who has been called to Washington for national recognition of his work as a production soldier. His short-cut suggestions accepted by the company's Labor-Management Committee topped those of all other workers in the plant.

Cassino-Born Detroit Worker Wins War-Production Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 29—A former Detroit window washer, born in Cassino, Italy, now the scene of heavy fighting around his three-acre farm, has been invited by War Production Drive headquarters to visit Washington March 3 for national recognition as an outstanding "production soldier."

He is Fred Ospedale of Grosse Pointe Woods, a Rolls-Royce aircraft engine assembler at the Packard Motor Car Company. He holds the record for turning in the most suggestions for shop short cuts of any production worker in this factory, which is turn holds a similar record among all war plants submitting production ideas to Washington.

This recognition for Packard from war-production headquarters, to be accepted by Mr. Ospedale in behalf of his 36,000 fellow workers, places the company among eight war plants out for national honors. The factory's outstanding record is the result of its Management-Labor Committee's program to stimulate suggestions for increasing its output of war engines.

Eighteen of Mr. Ospedale's production ideas for saving time and costly materials are now in use in the Packard plant. Six of his ingenious new tools have been included in the field-service repair kits in use by aircraft-engine maintenance men on the world's battle fronts.

Mr. Ospedale, after the fighting has passed Cassino, hopes to hear from his father, mother, two brothers, and two sisters who are supposed to be living on the small farm he bought for them a mile from the town. He has not heard from them for four years.

Mr. Ospedale had been a lumberjack in Italy and, since coming to America in 1921, he has been a window washer, a Detroit tax driver, a construction foreman, and a paint-shop worker. In Packard employ since 1927, he now is a motor mechanic and happy in his work as a "gang leader," in charge of crack engine assemblers.

He sent money back to his family to buy a three-acre vineyard and orchard. He married an American girl and built his own home in Detroit, bit by bit, as he could pay for it. His American wife has helped him to learn English and to put his production-short-cut ideas into writing for the Packard Management-Labor Committee's consideration. His contributions have considerably speeded the output of Rolls-Royce aircraft engines.

Pentagon Cost Estimated At $86,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, the "one-man congressional investigation" estimated today that the Pentagon Building had cost $86,000,000, considerably more than twice the amount appropriated by Congress.

In a report prepared for submission to the House, he said that Congress authorized an expenditure of only $35,000,000 for the giant structure occupied by the War Department. The additional $51,000,000, Mr. Engel declared, was obtained without congressional sanction from other funds available to Government agencies.

Mr. Engel, who once drove around the country inspecting Army camps a few years ago, said he investigated the cost of the Pentagon because he was sure the will of Congress had been flouted.

"On the left side of the mall entrance," he said, "I found carved into the stone, the names of those who claim credit for the building and who are responsible for this waste of the taxpayers money.

"Heading the list of names we find Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the services of supply."

Mr. Engel asserted that General Somervell estimated in July, 1941, that the cost would be $35,000,000 and then reported to Congress 10 months later that the estimate had been revised upward. General Somervell said at the time that no further funds were being sought and Mr. Engel charged that the additional funds were obtained "without warrant" from other appropriations.

U.S. War Needs Tap Resources Of All Available World Areas

Continued from Page 1

tary radio communication units, have increased many thousand per cent since the outbreak of the war. Ninety-nine per cent of the world's quartz comes from Brazil. Mining experts and equipment have been sent there to aid in boosting production.

Figures for delivery of foodstuffs include not only those foods purchased for use in deficit areas, but also vegetable fats and oils needed for the manufacture of explosives, synthetic rubber and other war supplies.

Foreign Food Production Booms

An increasingly important phase of the FEA foreign food program has been the development of vegetable and fishery production abroad, both for allocation by this country to deficit areas, such as Europe, and for local consumption in regions where the saving of shipping space is a primary requisite, as in the Caribbean and the South Pacific.

Development of new sources of fibers for cordage purposes for the Navy and other uses was essential after the loss of the Philippines deprived the United States of hemp, its major source of Manila rope fibers. This work has been pushed in many areas, particularly in Central America, Mexico and Haiti.

Foreign procurement and development of commodities other than foodstuffs is carried out by FEA under directives issued by the War Production Board. The Government owns and holds such commodities bought under public purchase contracts until the WPB directs their allocation and sale. In the case of foodstuffs, those purchased to meet requirements in the United States are bought under directives of the War Food Administration.

C. I. O. Aid Accuses Press Of Alleged Anti-Union Bias

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 29 (AP)—Van A. Bittner, assistant to Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Steel Workers of America, declared yesterday that the United States press was "acting as the mouthpiece of corporations" in what he termed its continuous criticism of organized labor.

Mr. Bittner, speaking in Mr. Murray's place at the dedication of a new U. S. W. A. building, scored newspaper articles which he said attacked labor's recent statement that the cost of living had risen 43 per cent since 1941, and asserted:

"Newspapers generally espouse the cause of those who would seek to destroy organized labor in America, rather than the cause of the great body of humanity in America.

"You read those articles every day you live, yet there is not a steel worker that is not doing more for his country than any newspaper editor or publisher in the United States."

Referring to the steelworkers' request for a 17-cent-per-hour pay boost pending before the War Labor Board, Mr. Bittner predicted "the steel corporations will be saying in the press that this terrible union that is producing all the steel necessary to win the war and that sent 200,000 of its members to the armed forces is un-American."

The former steelworkers' organizer in Baltimore declared that "the same corporations that thought the Japanese were coming over right after Pearl Harbor and co-operated with labor in meeting production goals now think the war is over" and are making plans which do not consider labor.

Green Asks Labor To Unite for Its Own Advancement

DETROIT, Feb. 29 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, voiced a plea for harmony in organized labor's ranks in a series of addresses here.

He told the Detroit Economic Club that industry had "the opportunity of a century to produce for peace on a scale even greater than it has shown it can do for war." Full production, he said, is necessary to meet accumulated consumer-demand and to absorb into peacetime employment millions of war workers and demobilized soldiers.

Mr. Green said more liberal social security must be afforded workers during the transition period. He urged reorganization of the National Employment Service to aid returned soldiers in finding jobs.

He criticized the Baruch report as inadequate, declaring it failed to provide for participation of industry and labor in postwar planning. He proposed as a substitute the establishment of a Reconversion Commission, with labor and management represented.

Mr. Green renewed his unity plea to the Congress of Industrial organizations in an address before the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, asserting, "now is the time for labor unity if there ever was one." He invited "the dual group to come back to the house of labor."

Dutch Saboteurs Grow Steadily Bolder

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—The mounting national debt of the Netherlands under Nazi occupation, which has risen to more than 10,000,000,000 guilders, now is to be increased by another state loan, according to Amsterdam financial circles.

The loan—presumably for 1,000,000,000 guilders (about $538,000,000)—is expected to be launched in the near future with the usual "stick-behind-the-back" threat under an allotment of double the quota at lower interest and a higher rate of issue.

More than 4,000,000,000 guilders of the total national debt is a floating debt and the huge increase in the indebtedness, registered despite the sharp increase in taxation, is due chiefly to occupation costs which the state must bear. In the Netherlands' case, the Germans have never disclosed the amount of the so-called occupation costs which they debit to the account of the Netherlands Treasury.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Netherlanders are being executed at the rate of more than 15 a day by their Nazi overlords and some 30,000 persons in Occupied Netherlands have gone into hiding or "dived under," as the Dutch say.

These are only a part of the drain on the country's human resources which, combined with staggering material losses, have deformed and defaced once prosperous Holland.

According to estimates of the Netherlands Information Bureau, the Dutch are steadily growing bolder and more daring in their resistance. Even the German-controlled Netherlands press acknowledges the expanding sabotage of the Dutch Underground.

Human losses are counted in executions, imprisonments, hostages, forced emigration, and those in hiding. Besides the more than 20,000 executed, according to Dutch Underground reports, and the 300,000 gone underground, at least 7,000 have been taken as hostages, 5,300 seized as political prisoners, and 418,000 put at forced labor in Germany, Belgium, and France. This last figure comes from an official Nazi publication.

120,000 Jews Deported

Two thirds of the nation's 180,000 Jews have been deported either to Poland, or Germany and there is little doubt but that tens of thousands have perished there. One London report claims that 25,000 Jews were sterilized in the Amsterdam ghetto in a single week prior to imprisonment in concentration camps.

The Netherlands' material losses have been equally staggering. "Occupation costs have saddled the Netherlands Treasury with a bill for $1,648,000,000. Another $1,500,000,000 can be chalked up against forced financing by the Dutch of their exports to Germany. The Jewish property confiscated is valued at $300,000,000.

Transportation Hit

The Netherlands merchant marine of nearly 3,000,000 tons in 1940 and most of which joined the Allies has been cut in two by Axis sinkings. Practically all of its fishing fleet has disappeared with latest reports accounting for only 75 ships out of an original fleet of 3,308. The Nazis incorporated most of the modern trawlers into the German Navy.

The Dutch also have lost heavily in locomotive and freight cars. The number of trucks in use have dropped from 51,000 to 16,000, private automobiles from 94,000 to 16,000, motorcycles from 60,000 to 3,000, motor buses from 4,100 to 1,800. Seventy locomotives and 3,000 freight cars have been sent to Germany.

Holland's 2,764,000 head of cattle which it had six years ago has dropped to 2,000,000. Hogs have dropped in the same period from 1,831,800 to 500,000, poultry flocks from 30,000,000 to 3,000,000.

The country's living conditions and health have deteriorated to dangerous levels. The caloric content of a normal prewar diet has been almost halved, while its deficiency in animal proteins and in both calcium and phosphorus range nearer 6 per cent. Clothing is insufficient to meet the most elementary needs of the Dutch people. With 33,000 homes destroyed in the invasion and thousands of others razed to build fortifications, a real housing crisis exists.

Lewis Attack on Communists Seen Step to Split Labor Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 — The presidential campaign has been in full swing for sometime now, and John L. Lewis, apparently desirous of erasing from public memory his inglorious political debut four years ago, is not one to ignore the times.

Making belated, if noisy, entry into the political arena, the President of the United Mine Workers charged the Communists with dominating his erstwhile Congress of Industrial Organizations and imprisoning both its President, Philip Murray, and Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and head of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee.

These rumblings were made for the benefit of the New York press yesterday, and lead political observers to wonder whether Mr. Lewis, who has found the American Federation of Labor unexpectedly cool to his advances, hopes to return to the C. I. O. as its saviour, and, of course, in time to throw his political weight around during the campaign.

Move to Split Vote

The opinion in some labor circles here, however, is that Mr. Lewis, who long ago abandoned liberal Republicans for more reactionary pastures, is "beating the Communists with a stick" to split the labor vote in the coming national election.

"When I was organizing the C. I. O. we picked up a lot of Communists in one unit after another as we grew—including Harry Bridges, the West Coast longshoreman," Mr. Lewis told reporters.

"But if I had not resigned the chairmanship and left the C. I. O. in 1940, I tell you the Communists would have been weeded out of the C. I. O. long before now. Instead, as anyone might expect who has seen them throw their weight around inside labor organizations, the Communists dominate the C. I. O. today.

Calls Murray Prisoner

"Philip Murray is today the prisoner of the Communists in his own union. They control him and the C. I. O. through their seats on the Executive Committee. And there isn't a blessed thing he can do about it. Sidney Hillman is just as badly off. Both of them have got to play ball with the Communists now or die."

Mr. Lewis was quick to note that his attribute toward Communists did not apply to Russians, asserting that Communists in this country's labor movement are trying to build an ideological bridge between our loyalty to Russia and their pet schemes.

"What good citizen is not for a Russian victory over Germany in this war? Yet the Communists in the unions play hard on the trick idea that America cannot fight side by side with Russia and at the same time fight against American Communists and fellow travelers here. That is an outrageous contention."

In Washington, Mr. Murray said that if Mr. Lewis had a son on the fighting front, as Mr. Murray has, Mr. Lewis "would not act to arouse the hatreds and passions of the people whose prime interest is the winning of the war."

"I am neither a prisoner of Lewisism nor Communism," Mr. Murray continued, "I am devoted to my country and the cause for which it is fighting."

Theodor Wolff

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Theodor Wolff, former editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, who passed on last November in a Berlin hospital, according to Aufbau, the German-English anti-Nazi weekly, had an international reputation as one of Germany's ablest journalists of the pre-Hitler days.

In 1933 the Nazi regime confiscated his property, because he was a Jew, and in 1937 revoked his citizenship. Herr Wolff left Germany and went to France, but was taken there by the Nazis and put in a concentration camp. His eldest son, Richard, is a Corporal in the United States Army and is stationed in the Pacific area.

R. O. de L. Menezes

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 29 — Rodrigo Octavio de Langaard Menezes, who passed on yesterday, was an international jurist and minister of the Supreme Federal Tribunal. He was the Brazilian signatory of the Versailles Treaty and one of the vice-presidents of the first assembly of the League of Nations. He held decorations from 15 governments.

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The Home Forum

Conquering Homesickness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARLY the Psalmist understood something of the yearning in men's hearts for home, and its unfailing remedy in spiritualization of thought, when he wrote (Psalms 90:1, 14): "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," and, "O satisfy us early with thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days." Centuries later, St. Paul reiterated the same sentiment in his oft-quoted words (Acts 17:28), "For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring."

As we learn the truth and provability of these Biblical statements, and come to know that our true home is found as we dwell in the spiritual consciousness of God, or Soul, we are able to rise above the lawless claims of loneliness, fear, unhappiness, and discontent. Wherever we may find ourselves, this mental assurance of our oneness with God brings comfort, calm, and an awareness of security and tranquillity. This beautiful understanding of man's true, spiritual home is forever out of reach of chance or change.

* * *

A Christian Scientist overcomes homesickness by proving it to be devoid of divine authority, and therefore unreal. He gains this victory over material sense through the prayerful realization of the all-power and ever-presence of God, infinite Love, man's true abode. The Scientist reasons logically that since God is Spirit, or divine Mind, and man is, as the Bible makes plain, God's likeness and image, man's mental home or refuge must be in reflecting the pure and perfect spiritual ideas which eternally unite him to this one supreme, governing Mind or intelligence. Abiding consciously in this harmonious mental realm, we cannot be sorrowful, or cast down by the subtle suggestions of self-pity, resentment, discouragement, loneliness, and homesickness.

As children of God, we are entitled to our correct environment, associations, friendships, and satisfying, joyous activity. Claiming for ourselves man's oneness with God, we bring into our human experience all good in proportion to our spiritual comprehension of and obedience to Truth and Love. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 150): "'If God be for us, who can be against us?' If He be with us, the wayside is a sanctuary, and the desert a resting-place peopled with living witnesses of the fact that 'God is Love.'"

A mother whose son is in the service of his country received much solace and support from pondering the truth of the foregoing statement. She missed her son keenly and knew that he was endeavoring to overcome a sense of homesickness and discontent with his surroundings. Turning unreservedly to Christian Science for help, she was quickly led to see that her boy could never be stationed in any spot so remote as to be excluded from the encirclement of God's love and care. Dwelling as persistently as they could in this thought and similar scientific truths, mother and son prayed for a clearer vision of God's protection, direction, and government of His idea, man. Shortly thereafter, the mother was not surprised to receive word that her son had been transferred to a different locality, and that both his new duties and his surroundings were in every way an improvement over his former assignment.

* * *

In making the demonstration of happiness and contentment, one's example of cheerfulness, patience, friendliness, and brotherly love may bring untold blessings, consolation, and help to those about him. Indeed, it is vitally important for us to maintain a joyous outlook, a kindly attitude, and the daily expectancy of good if we would bring them into our own experience and aid others along the way. Self-forgetfulness and sorrow do not successfully companion together. Unselfishness and courteous consideration of one's fellows speedily eliminate self-pity, fear, discord, want, and woe. For our encouragement Mrs. Eddy has pointed out in the following passage some of the rich rewards which come from unselfish service and self-immolation (*ibid.*, p. 155): "Forget self in laboring for mankind; then will you woo the weary wanderer to your door, win the pilgrim and stranger to your church, and find access to the heart of humanity."

* * *

All may have a part in the great work of binding up humanity's wounds, and in demonstrating and helping others to find man's dominion over evil of every sort. Whether he is at home or at the battlefront, the words of Isaiah sound a call to every sincere soldier of Christ (Isaiah 61:1, 2): "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

Proof of this immensely important fact appears in the similar results which students of Christian Science are today accomplishing for themselves and others all around the world.

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BIG HAT": *A Portrait by Ethel Blanchard Collver*

GLANCING AT THIS winning portrait of a little girl, the title, "Big Hat," is our only clue. Yet it is enough. For under the wide brim of sunny yellow straw as our imagination tells us, there are blue eyes, childish pink cheeks and a cloud of hair which matches the straw of the hat. It is a little girl of some years ago, we learn, but that need not matter. For "Big Hat" gives us the image of a type which is every bit as common and as delightful today.

The artist, Ethel Blanchard Collver, a Bostonian, has studied both at home and abroad. Her canvases have been hung in many exhibitions and have been acquired permanently by both museum directors and private owners. Mrs. Collver has had also experience as a lecturer on subjects connected with modern art.

Conquérir la Nostalgie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ÉVIDEMMENT, le Psalmiste comprenait que les hommes soupirent après leur vraie patrie, et il savait que le remède infaillible se trouve dans la spiritualisation de la pensée, car il écrivait (Psaume 90:1, 14): "Seigneur, tu as été pour nous une retraite d'âge en âge... Dès le matin, rassasie-nous de ta bonté, et nous serons dans l'allégresse et dans la joie tout le long de nos jours." Des siècles plus tard, saint Paul exprimait une pensée analogue dans ce verset qu'on cite souvent (Actes 17:28): "Car c'est en lui que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être, comme l'ont dit quelques-uns de vos poètes: c'est de sa race, en effet que nous sommes!"

Quand nous reconnaissons que ces déclarations bibliques sont vraies, démontrables; quand nous arrivons à savoir qu'on trouve sa vraie patrie lorsqu'on demeure dans la conscience spirituelle de Dieu ou de l'Ame — nous pouvons nous élever plus haut que les fausses prétentions d'isolement, de crainte, de chagrin, de mécontentement. Où que nous puissions être, l'assurance mentale que nous sommes un avec Dieu nous donne le réconfort, le calme, la conscience de la quiétude et de la sécurité. Cette belle compréhension de la demeure spirituelle où l'homme habite vraiment n'est point à la merci des changements ni du hasard.

Le Scientiste Chrétien surmonte le mal du pays en prouvant que cette erreur n'est point soutenue par Dieu et que dès lors elle est sans réalité. Il obtient cette victoire sur le sens matériel grâce à la prière et à la réalisation du fait que Dieu est tout-puissant, omniprésent, l'Amour infini, la vraie demeure de l'homme. Raisonnant d'une manière logique, le Scientiste déclare: Puisque Dieu est Esprit, Entendement divin, et que selon les Écritures l'homme est Son image ou Sa ressemblance, le refuge ou la patrie mentale de l'homme doit se trouver dans la réflexion des idées spirituelles pures et parfaites qui l'unissent éternellement à cet Entendement souverain, à cette intelligence suprême. Si nous demeurons consciemment dans ces sphères mentales harmonieuses, nous ne pouvons être tristes ou nous laisser abattre par des suggestions subtiles — par la pitié égotiste, le ressentiment, le découragement, la solitude, la nostalgie.

Comme enfants de Dieu, nous avons droit aux rapports, aux amitiés, à l'ambiance qui nous conviennent, à l'activité heureuse et féconde. Revendiquant l'unicité de l'homme et de Dieu, nous amenons le bien dans notre carrière humaine proportionnellement à notre compréhension spirituelle de l'Amour et de la Vérité, à notre obéissance envers Dieu. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a déclaré (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 150): "'Si Dieu est pour nous, qui sera contre nous?' S'Il est avec nous, le bord du chemin est un sanctuaire et le désert un lieu de repos que peuplent les vivants témoins du fait que 'Dieu est Amour.'"

Une mère dont le fils est sous les drapeaux trouva le réconfort et le soutien dans cette déclaration qu'elle médita fidèlement. Son fils lui avait beaucoup manqué; elle savait qu'il tâchait de vaincre la nostalgie et le mécontentement à l'égard du milieu où il se trouvait. Elle se tourna sans réserve vers la Science Chrétienne, et put bientôt voir que même dans l'endroit le plus reculé, son fils n'était point exclu de la tendre sollicitude divine. La mère et le fils s'attachèrent autant qu'ils le pouvaient à cette pensée et à d'autres vérités scientifiques; ils prièrent pour obtenir une vision plus nette de ce que Dieu assure à Son idée, l'homme, qu'Il protège, dirige et gouverne. Peu de temps après, la mère apprit, sans en être étonnée, que son fils avait été envoyé dans d'autres cantonnements, qu'il aimait sa nouvelle tâche et se trouvait dans une bien meilleure atmosphère.

En apprenant à démontrer le bonheur et le contentement, nous pouvons beaucoup aider et consoler ceux qui nous entourent, leur apporter de grandes bénédictions par notre exemple, par la gaieté, la patience, l'amabilité, l'amour fraternel dont nous faisons preuve. Ce qui importe au plus haut point, c'est que nous maintenions chez nous la joie, l'optimisme, les dispositions obligeantes, l'expectative du bien; car ces choses produiront leur effet dans notre propre carrière et nous pourrons secourir d'autres personnes. L'abnégation et le chagrin ne marchent pas de pair. Le dévouement, les égards pour autrui éliminent promptement la pitié égotiste, la crainte, l'inharmonie, la disette, l'affliction. Pour nous encourager, Mrs. Eddy, dans le passage suivant, montre quelques-unes des riches bénédictions qu'apportent l'immolation de soi et le travail désintéressé (*ibid.*, p. 155): "Oubliez le moi en travaillant pour le genre humain; alors vous attirerez à vos portes le voyageur lassé; l'étranger, le pèlerin se joindront à votre église, et vous aurez accès au cœur même de l'humanité."

Chacun peut avoir part à la grande œuvre qui consiste à bander les plaies du genre humain, à démontrer la maîtrise de l'homme sur tous les aspects du mal, en aidant ses semblables à trouver eux aussi cette maîtrise. Les paroles d'Ésaïe sont un appel qui s'adresse à tous les vrais soldats du Christ, qu'ils soient dans leurs foyers ou sur le front (Ésaïe 61:1, 2): "L'Esprit du Seigneur, de l'Éternel est sur moi; car l'Éternel m'a oint pour porter la bonne nouvelle aux humbles. Il m'a envoyé pour guérir ceux qui ont le cœur brisé, pour annoncer aux captifs la liberté, et aux prisonniers l'ouverture de leurs prisons; pour proclamer, de la part de l'Éternel, une année de grâce, et, de la part de notre Dieu, un jour de vengeance; pour consoler tous les affligés."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Pointed Forest

The trees' twigs are more pointed and sharp,
now that they have no leaves. They catch
at much: at large flakes falling, or at the feet
of stray winter birds; but under the moonlight
they are patterns of sharpness,
scissoring the dark air.

D. S.

By Wheelbarrow To Grandfather's

WE WALKED THROUGH the town and out of the west gate, as narrow and deep as the east gate by which we had entered. A row of wheelbarrows waited, idle. . . . At sight of our party the wheelbarrow men at once began to shout and beckon and talk prices. For a few minutes the storm of bargaining raged about us, then we set out in a single-file procession of wheelbarrows, zigzagging through the fields to my great-grandfather's house, the wheels all squeaking in every key for lack of oiling. I do not recommend the vehicle. One sits above the wheel in precarious balance, traversing paths so narrow that the least deviation would precipitate the passenger into a flooded rice field. The breath of the man pushing plays on the back of one's neck. The piercingly bright sun scorches one cheek while the freezing wind numbs the other. Every jolt is transmitted through the spine to the base of the skull; before we had covered the three li along the narrow, rutted footpaths, my head was almost shaken loose.

Nothing I can tell will adequately make known the charm of this house of my great-grandfather at Pihsien. When I saw it first, I caught my breath with delight. It was a house to be put into some tranquil Chinese scroll painting, with its encircling stone wall, slim lan-mu trees, bamboos bowering its roofs and flowering mei-hua in its courtyard, streams and bright water fields around it, and beyond, the shadow of high, gray mountains in outline, hazy on the sky. Characteristically, the house was built by the compass, facing due south, indifferent to the web of paths among the fields. We crossed a bridge which was a single slab of stone, skirted the wall by a wide road under the trees, and thus came to the open, meadowy space before the roofed gateway. . . .

The gate was open, for servants had gone before. They met us with hot water in basins and freshly steeped tea. The children of the tenants ran crying the news, "The master's family have come!" — From "Destination Chungking," by HAN SUYIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

He Had to Stay on the Job

IF YOU DO NOT train the family dog to set tasks—such as bringing the paper—he will invent some of his own, and he will perform them as carefully and as conscientiously as though they had some real value and purpose. We had a dog named Lobscouse, who was a very charming, loyal and intelligent companion, but of whom we never demanded anything beyond that companionship; save, of course, the ordinary decencies and obediences proper to dogs. We were living very busy days inside a loose framework of routines. So also were the days of Lobscouse busy, but their framework was compact and rigid. He had built it himself. The pivotal points were these: in the mornings he kept very quiet until the butler started upstairs with our breakfast trays. Him Lobscouse then preceded, breaking the day in at the top of his lungs. The grand entrance completed, he subsided; he was not a barking dog. After breakfast the four acres of our place must be gone over thoroughly for new smells and cats. During the morning he must escort each and every delivery boy from his car to the kitchen door. The rest of the day was equally well occupied. Lobscouse always had time for us, a ball game, or a walk about the place, of course. But he never could be away long enough for a hike up the canyon and over the hills. He might consent to go, but without complete pleasure; indeed, with a definite uneasiness. As does any normal dog, he liked walking—but what might not happen to the place while he was gone? The same with motoring. Every dog loves to motor, especially if he can hang dangerously out the side and let the wind blow his ears. But through all his life Lobscouse stoutly maintained that he did not like cars. I do not believe it: he had to stay on the job!

I do not think it was a question of merely the various small routine duties; he might have filled them in. I mean Job—with a capital J—the thing that made the core and center of Lobscouse's functioning in life. . . . The job that Lobscouse selected was to keep airplanes from alighting on our place. In this he was eminently successful. In all the years of a long life, not one airplane ever did so.

A joke? To us, yes. Not to Lobscouse. He could hear an engine in the sky before our eyes could catch sight of the ship. At once he proceeded to the garden boundary in the direction of the sound. When the plane appeared, and while it passed overhead, Lobscouse fixed his eye upon it and escorted it at a brisk trot to the opposite boundary. Then he returned to the kitchen yard or the house. He did not bark; he merely kept his eye on it —and you know how rarely a dog looks up! On an occasion of celebration when nearly two hundred planes were maneuvering all day long, Lob was by night nearly exhausted. But he did not falter, and *not one* of the two hundred planes landed in our garden! How many can point to such a record on his job? —From "Anchors to Windward," by STEWART EDWARD WHITE. (New York: Dutton.)

If Ever I Turn Playwright—

I'VE BEEN A little ashamed ever since. Never before have I walked deliberately out of a theater before the play was finished—never that I can remember. All my sense of fairness and courtesy to the author, all my feeling for the inner suitability of things, should forbid such action. It was rude. It was intolerant. It was, in all probability, both stupid and ignorant. For all I know, I may have missed the best scenes. But I simply could not sit there any longer. Up I got and left the theater, guiltily, as though someone might jerk me back to be confronted by the lifting of the velvet curtain.

So there is a part of my confession; but the most reprehensible part is that the play was "The Patriots." And I am, apparently, one among a comparatively few persons in the country who felt like that; did not recognize Mr. Sidney Kingsley's play as a beautiful one filled with noble ideas. Thomas Jefferson was in it, and George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and many another of the Founding Fathers. Mr. Jefferson, having sailed back from his ambassadorship to France, wished naturally to retire to Monticello and his young daughter also wished this for him. And yet Mr. Jefferson, importuned by the President, reconsidered. In the end, he renounced his personal desires and responsibilities, deciding to serve his country henceforth and forever. A truly unselfish act, set forth in a virtuous and right-spirited play. So then why could I not sit through it with profit as so many of my friends did?

* * *

The explanation is, like most explanations, obvious when you have heard it. I could not endure it because it dealt with real people, this being, as I think of it, often a danger to a playwright's public. Ordinarily, I avoid plays which are concerned with historic characters. Because, for me, they are never just right.

Thomas Jefferson, as it happens, is one of my heroes; and I know he was nothing like the stiff and solemn person who appeared on that stage. Nor do I feel that Mr. Hamilton was as depicted on the same stage: he did not shout and strut and wave his arms about and quarrel—well, at any rate, not all the time. I know that he and Jefferson did not get on, that their disagreements in policy formed the chief obstacle to a smooth procedure of the vastly important business which went on in Washington's first Cabinet. But it is beyond me to believe that Hamilton gesticulated and raged with the dignified Secretary of State. And the talk in the blacksmith's shop did not ring true. Nor did the invitation from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hamilton to dine with him at seven. We today may dine at seven; but did not our ancestors dine in the afternoon and sup in the evening?

* * *

If you like, these are small matters. The chief difficulty is that the stage figures, representing men whose lives changed the course of American history, were simply not according to my conception of them. We know too much about Washington and Jefferson and Hamilton; we have our own mental pictures of how they looked and behaved, how they spoke. These mental pictures just cannot safely be tampered with. It's all very well to have one's historical facts accurate; this, I admit, was probably true of Mr. Kingsley's play; but something beyond this is required of the playwright: that he take these historical facts and, holding fast their integrity, yet contrive to shape them to his artistic purpose.

Once I went to see the rehearsal of a play in which Dr. Johnson was a central figure. Now Dr. Johnson is so familiar to me that I feel I have lived in his eighteenth-century London, moved to and fro over the cobblestones of Fleet Street in a swaying sedan-chair, or even walked by night through the great dim West End squares, attended by link-men with torches, until I sounded the great brass knocker on some elegant green-painted Georgian front door.

I know Dr. Johnson so well that I could recognize him in an instant if I met him anywhere. I've nearly passed him on the winding stairs of 17, Gough Square, when once at twilight the caretaker left me alone in the good Doctor's house. So is it surprising that I looked once at that figure on the stage and then averted my eyes? Miss Burney, now, was in the play also; and I have by no means as sound an acquaintance with her. I don't know who wrote that play or whether it ever reached production; but I am certain that it did not deserve to. The author did not know Dr. Johnson—not as I know him. To attempt to set him before us was beyond indiscretion, complete folly. He was not big enough, not lumbering enough, nor untidy enough nor benevolent enough; when he spoke, his voice did not rumble or make a strange sound under his breath, like "too-too-too," as Mr. Boswell tells us that it often did. He did not drink nearly enough tea. In short, it was not Dr. Johnson. And neither were those figures in Mr. Kingsley's play Washington or Hamilton or Jefferson.

* * *

But my great shock came when I sat through a play on the theme of the conflict between Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart—Mr. Maxwell Anderson's play, which had an enormous success. The final scene was a meeting in a Scottish prison between the two angry queens; when any school child knows that Mary and Elizabeth never met. The critics excused it on the score of gaining a superb dramatic effect, which it did. The public, presumably, did not know or care. But the device was false and misleading, essentially dishonest as I see it. What would one feel about these two queenly figures if all one knew of them was derived from Mr. Maxwell Anderson's play? That one woman was all virtue, the other all malignity. Which is emphatically not the truth.

* * *

So I have arrived at the conclusion that imaginary people are good enough on the stage. Take a play which is current just now —one called "Jacobowsky and the Colonel." What a mercy that never before have we heard of either man or of the little round Sancho-Panza of a servant, or of Marianne, the exquisite creature who accompanies the party on its flight from the north of France right down south to St. Jean-de-Luz, always just beyond the reach of the Nazi invaders. If we had ever heard the names of these people, if we had our own sense of their personalities and achievements, it would doubtless be all wrong. But, as it is, we find it delicious. Inventing his own characters to do his bidding, the playwright is perfectly at ease and so are we. If ever I turn playwright, I shall be able to begin, fortunately, with this important lesson learned.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Marsha

Marsha lives across the street.
It is calls all day long for
Marsha.
"Marsha! Marsha!" ring out
the youthful voices
From street, from porch, from
bike.
One familiar call is "Marrrsha!"
from one eleven-year-old
of affairs.
Marsha in blue, red socks,
much scuffed shoes
And hair in convenient disarray
walks the shadow-blocked
morning street in the
seriousness of little-girl
pursuits.
A cocker lopes behind
in the interestedness and
importance of a spaniel
taking part in his mistress'
affairs.

HELEN ECKERT

INDISPENSABLE TO PERSONAL ADVANCEMENT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1944

Flaws in German Army Intelligence Blamed for Defeats in Soviet

Ramirez Shift Fails to Alter Foreign Policy

Farrell rule in Argentina to continue 'as is'—Other republics keep sharp eye on events.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 29 (AP)—Diplomats in this South American listening post kept close watch today on developments in restless Argentina, where the situation still was described as fluid following a political upheaval which left Gen. Edelmiro Farrell in the role of acting President.

An informant close to the Uruguayan Foreign Office said that that the governments of the American Republics were exchanging confidential reports on Argentine affairs, including the manner in which President Ramirez delegated his executive powers to Señor Farrell last Thursday.

A development of major interest was a dispatch from Buenos Aires quoting Diego Mason, Acting Foreign Minister, as saying there would be no change in Argentine foreign policy under General Farrell's regime.

Señor Mason, the dispatch said, issued a statement declaring that "the Argentine Government intends to continue as always with its foreign policy, which tends toward strict observance of its pledges related to continental security, solidarity and defense."

In brief, he added, "our foreign policy will not change during the period the Vice-President (Farrell) remains in exercise of the executive power."

The Ramirez Government broke off relations with the Axis in January, and had been under fire as a result from certain reactionary elements.

A Socialist Deputy meanwhile told the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies yesterday that "without any justification an atmosphere of war between sister nations is being prepared which may be the origin of an American catastrophe."

Urging that all American legislatures denounce the situation, the Deputy—Jose Pedro Cardozo—said:

"It is an open secret that close to us within our two big neighboring countries (Uruguay is hemmed in between Argentina and Brazil) some elements which I do not want to identify now are intensifying alarming preparations for a clash which would never be justified."

Señor Cardozo declined to elaborate on his statement.

At the same time Paraguayan advices said that a general strike was spreading in that country and that 1,500 workers had left their jobs at Campo Grande, where they were building an airport under army orders.

One informant said a group of persons had asked President Higinio Morinigo to resign, but that he had refused.

The Paraguayan strike was said to have started Feb. 15 in protest against a government decree regulating workers' unions.

Loose Talk Tips Japanese When To Leave Kiska

SEATTLE, Feb. 29 (AP)—Loose talk, radiating from the Alaska embarkation port of Seattle, enabled the Japanese to pull thousands of troops and great quantities of material out of Kiska last August. An Army intelligence spokesman says thereby leaving invading U. S. forces "with a hollow victory tantamount to defeat."

Major Albert J. Stowe, personal representative of Gen. Clayton Bissell, Assistant chief of staff, Army intelligence, told interviewers yesterday:

"Common was the knowledge in Seattle that we planned to attack Kiska and, prior to the invasion, unauthorized persons, both military and civilian, openly disclosed the D-date, Aug. 15.

"As a result the Japs got out voluntarily. Not one remained on the island when our troops arrived at 3 o' clock in the morning. Some scattered machine-gun fire the day before, reported by our reconnaissance fliers, indicated presence of hostile troops then. Even these were gone when we got there," Mayor Stowe said.

"They knew we were coming—and when," he asserted. "So accurately and so far in advance were the Japs tipped off that had they chosen to implement their forces they might have annihilated us."

Another Daily Train From Miami to N. Y.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 29 (AP)—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad will operate an additional train from Miami, Fla., to New York, daily beginning tomorrow to provide transportation for persons in Florida unable to obtain accommodations on existing trains.

This was announced last night by C. McD. Davis, A. C. L. President, who said the action had been authorized by the Office of Defense Transportation. He said the additional train would be run daily through March 31 unless extended.

Artist Fashions Cement Trees That Look Like Maine Forest

Wide World

Klir A. Beck Shows How It Is Done

Upper left: Mr. Beck working on a museum exhibit in the Maine State House. The mountain and lake are painted on a backdrop, while rocks and trees he has made of colored concrete are matched so perfectly it is hard to see where the background begins. Upper right: Artist at work on cement tree. He copies every gnarled knot from living trees in the forest. Lower left: Concrete reproduction of a rock. Lower right: All trees must have leaves, so Mr. Beck cuts his out of sheet metal and then paints them the correct color for the season of the year he is using.

Anti-Fascists In Italy Irked By Churchill

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Events of the past few days have served to clarify somewhat the political situation in liberated Italy.

The Italian Committee of National Liberation, again urging abdication of King Victor Emmanuel and formation of a democratic government, has dispatched a protest to Prime Minister Winston Churchill against his indorsement of Premier General Pietro Badoglio's regime.

In a letter addressed to the British Prime Minister, the Committee, including representatives of six Italian political parties, declared that a government such as it proposes "would augment the fighting capacity of the Italian forces" rather than impair it, as Mr. Churchill contended in his address to Parliament last week.

On the other hand, Marshal Badoglio has been doing his utmost to exploit the weaknesses of the anti-Fascist coalition which became apparent during the Bari congress when the Roman Catholic Christian Democratic Party, representing the rural masses of southern Italy, refused to join the Action, Communist, and Socialist parties in an all-out offensive against the present Italian regime.

Popular Support Sought

The Premier has openly proclaimed his intention to "give his support" to the new pro-monarchic Party of Reconstruction, obviously organized with his active assistance. The new party, a political mouthpiece of industrialist and agrarian quarters, is designed to create "popular" support for the monarchy.

This raises the question as to how much popular support King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio can count on, even in Southern Italy. The royalist Blue Party and similar organizations are composed primarily of officers, part of the aristocracy, and certain clerical circles. Fact is that no marked or widespread loyalty to the House of Savoy exists in the South. The latter, entirely different from the North in regard to practically every aspect of private and political life, still considers the Piedmontese rulers as "outsiders."

That the elements constituting the Reconstruction Party are rallying around the throne is understandable, for, in some respects, the political clock has been turned back to the year 1920. At that time the industrial and financial magnates of Northern Italy and the feudal agrarians of the South, with the benevolent neutrality of the Army, were fighting desperately to stem the advance of the Socialist and Roman Catholic Mass parties advocating social reform.

Today the peril is much greater. The conservatives in Southern Italy have lost the support of their Fascist allies and are cut off from the northern industrialists and financiers. Moreover, the latter's position in German-controlled Italy is extremely precarious.

Hundreds of Accused

On Jan. 15 some 50 Fascist tribunals began their activity in the most important north and central Italian cities, trying to track down the instigators of what the Völkischer Beobachter recently called last July's "military Putsch with its Liberal-Capitalist background."

Roberto Farinacci's paper paper, Regime Fascista, declares that "the verdict of the Provincial Extraordinary Tribunals will eclipse the Verona Trial."

Among the many hundreds of accused are Dr. Antonio Nicolò Cosulich, Chairman of the Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia, one of Italy's most influential financial magnates; Senator Vittorio Cini, Mussolini's last Minister of Communications before July 25; Count Giuseppe Volpi, who is accused of having financed oppositionist papers, and apparently even Senator Agnelli, the founder of the Fiat works and owner of the Turin paper Stampa.

The trial which is to be opened shortly before the special tribunal reportedly will include as defendants in absentia King Victor Emmanuel, Crown Prince Umberto and the remaining members of the Royal House, Marshal Badoglio and many other personalities who supported the monarchy in overthrowing the dictatorship. This trial will be given great publicity in order to discredit the monarchy. The Fascists are using almost the same arguments as the democratic parties in attacking the monarchy.

On the other hand, these developments, though weakening the influence of the most important supporters of the King and the Premier, both of whom get their share of bitter blame, may well make the monarchy as such more attractive in the eyes of many Italians. It appears that large groups of the middle classes, such as small manufacturers, shopkeepers, officials, and a few intellectuals—though they are not convinced monarchists and have not very great sympathies for the House of Savoy—are ready to join the conservative coalition as a counterweight against "radical" elements.

Patriots' Slogan Used

Reports from northern Italy, where large masses of the people bear a grudge against the King for his long association with the Fascist regime, nevertheless do indicate the existence of a monarchist movement there. The inscription "Viva Verdi" is found daily on the walls and fences in northern Italian cities. (The inscription is a slogan from the days of the Risorgimento, when it was used by Italian patriots to honor King Victor Emmanuel II. The word Verdi is composed of the initials of the King's title, Vittorio Emanuele Re d'Italia.)

All this constitutes a very significant trend. When the middle and small bourgeoisie, after World War I, joined the fight against the radical parties on the side of the conservatives, the former were doomed.

This does not mean that Fascism will have any political chances in postwar Italy. It can, however, mean that the Italian Left, in spite of the eventual elimination of the King, which in the long run seems probable, may not succeed in liquidating the monarchy. But this will depend on the degree to which the Italian middle classes have been proletarianized by the Fascist regime, and on the ruthlessness of German and Fascist reprisals against leading con-

Maine Artist Paints So Well He Lures Visitors 'Down East'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 29—Many artists have fallen in love with Maine to the extent of making their homes here, but it remained for Klir A. Beck of Mt. Vernon, Maine, to express his ardor in a form that entices vacation-hungry persons of eastern cities.

A versatile craftsman who is equally adept at metal work, wood carving, sculpture, painting and many other lines, he combines them in a unique way that spells but one word—his favorite—Maine.

Like many other artists he formerly resided in New York and came to Maine summers. He decided several years ago to make his permanent home here. Selecting an old farm cottage in the center of the Belgrade Lakes resort area, he and his wife, also a craftsman and musician, moved in.

The Beck home, overlooking an evergreen-bordered lake, is one of his finest works of art. Its rambling design reflects the influence of his Swiss ancestry, but he insists "The Gnomes" is neither Swiss nor Engish, "It's just Beck."

Home and Workshop

To the visitor it is a cozy home, a workshop and museum alike. The amazing thing about this museum is that practically everything in it, from intricate, keyless locks to nostalgic water colors of Maine scenery, is by Mr. Beck.

English-type, hand-hewn beams on the exterior, daintily carved mahogany chairs, even the compass and puffing north wind inlaid into the center of the flagstone floor of the "Big Room," are the work of his hands. Outside on the grounds leading down to his guest bungalow—another museum in itself—to the swimming pool, and the well-stocked lake, are trees of all varieties (now mostly buried beneath snow). They, too, are his and Mrs. Beck's handiwork, some of their trunks trained from the start by special jackets to grow them into designs— all carefully nurtured by a couple who are nature lovers as well as artists.

These tree trunks demonstrate one of Mr. Beck's most striking characteristics — his sense of humor. After devoting a long day to assembling materials for a Sportsmen's Show exhibit, he likes nothing better than to spend an equally long evening making parts for a cabinet with trick-locking device, to be given to a friend.

If you ask him how he can crate samples of Maine and transport them to a nook in Boston, he replies: "It isn't so much what you have to work with, it's what you do with it."

Artist's Deft Strokes

For instance, he may have several workmen preparing batches of concrete into which various pigments have been poured. With deft strokes he applies them, selecting colors as a painter does oils, and, the result is a massive tree trunk whose bark will fool you until you tap it. Or it may be a ledge, the gleaming bottom of a trout pool.

If he needs a railroad train, as in the case of the Maine exhibit at the New York World's Fair, he does not call on a model railroad builder. He makes it himself, complete with puffing stack and authentic sound effects. He built the cargo vessel which rocked, creaking at a dock, in the Fair exhibit. He built the old grist mill, actually operated by a water wheel, which was the Maine exhibit at the 1938 Sportsmen's Show.

Brought up in Boston, Mr. Beck studied under eminent American teachers, and taught in New York and for a while in Florida.

At present, he is devoting as much time as possible to completing a permanent exhibit in the State Museum, located in the Maine Capitol. The background is Mt. Katahdin, painted to blend with actual foliage which brings the scene up to a running pool, fed by a fall of actual water, and inhabited by live fish. Under preparation is a woodland scene where specimens of Maine game will be seen in lifelike surroundings.

Artistic Progress

This exhibit illustrates what Mr. Beck is doing for Maine. Hitherto stuffed animals stood stiff-legged in glass cages and fish swam in barren pools.

Mr. Beck strives to make everything as nearly genuine as possible. The ship's knees used to support the covered bridge at the World's Fair, were genuine ship's knees, massive roots of cedars dug out of a swamp. The aroma had to be Maine-manufactured oil of balsam.

When he resorts to the artificial, he insists on detail that makes it appear authentic to the layman. The massive log at a recent sports exhibit was a hollow tube. But it took a sharp eye to detect the artificial bark, and he insisted on engraving age rings in the butt, each following irregular contours outward to indicate 20 years of growth.

U. S. Advance Jolts Japan's Man-in-Street

By the Associated Press

American advances in the Pacific have jolted Japan's man-in-the-street into an awareness that his island is now a part of the front which may become before long a target for Allied air assaults, a German Transocean News Agency radiocast said today.

"This feeling has been awakened among the entire Japanese nation by the appearance of the United States Fleet off the Marianas," said a dispatch broadcast by Berlin.

A Government order prohibiting open fires in Tokyo houses up to 4 p. m. two days weekly, the Axis report said had its share "in giving Tokyo's inhabitants the feeling they are now directly included in the front area."

It stated that "Japan must be prepared at any time to sight enemy bombers," but added that "it is doubtful whether the Americans in the near future will undertake on the Japanese motherland air raids which could only be nuisance sweeps."

American fleet units were last reported making heavy air attacks on enemy bases in the Marianas, less than 1,400 miles from Tokyo, on Feb. 22, and the German radiocast credited this blow with opening Japanese eyes to "what space devouring force there is in modern warfare."

"One has realized that the American advance in the Pacific is no isolated enterprise in which after rapid thrusts the attackers recoil to their original positions," it stated, adding that "it seems that the Japanese are not willing to use their fleet in waters where the Americans might have air supremacy."

The closing of restaurants, bars, dancing places and "all places of entertainment which are not necessary to the war effort" will be effected March 5 by Government order, another Berlin broadcast reported.

Those deprived of a living by the closing of their restaurants will receive financial compensation and tax reductions. Geishas affected by the shutting up of more than 4,300 Geisha houses in Tokyo alone will be given war employment. Tokyo teahouses also are included in the restrictions.

Government offices may not even close Sundays, but officials alternate on the shifts so that each has two Sundays off each month. Officials' trips will be restricted to only the most urgent cases.

Restrictions have also been placed on the size of audiences in theaters—"for safety reasons."

Assistant to Roosevelt Faces Contempt Charge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—A threat of contempt proceedings today confronted Jonathan Daniels, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, as a result of his refusal to answer questions before a Senate subcommittee investigating the Rural Electrification Administration.

Nazis to Confiscate Nonferrous Metals

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Feb. 29

Albert Speer, German War-production chief, has ordered listing of all nonferrous metals —from bronze door knobs to tin roofs—in German Government offices for confiscation.

Under terms of the order, a copy of which was received here yesterday, no furnishings, fixtures, or metal adornments of government buildings may be removed or changed, but all must be listed in an inventory for the Metal Division of the War Production Ministry, which in due time will collect them.

Germans Get War News But 'Put on Good Show'

German setbacks laid to overestimates upon own strength and clinging to faulty strategy.

Facts on war overlaid by all sorts of fantastic explanations of why armies are retreating.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Failure of reconnaissance and intelligence work, in the opinion of high-ranking members of the Russian General Staff, has been the main reason for recent German setbacks in the East.

In an interview given to a Swiss journalist and published in a recent issue of the Zürich weekly newspaper Weltwoche, the officers cited three more reasons for the successes of the Russian offensive now in its seventh month:

1. The Germans overestimated their own strength and efficiency to an incomprenhensible degree.

2. They clung stubbornly to faulty tactical and strategical concepts.

3. They were unable to overcome transportation difficulties.

Vital Maneuver Hidden

The Russians, the officers said, hardly dared believe it when they noticed that the Germans made not the slightest attempt to interfere with the replacement of the Soviet summer army by the Winter army. Some time later, when the winter offensive already was in full swing, information obtained from captured German officers convinced the Russian General Staff that one of the most gigantic maneuvers of the entire war, involving the shifting of more than 4,000,000 men, had remained hidden to the enemy.

Even when it was too late and 2,200,000 well-equipped and fresh Soviet soldiers had taken up battle positions, the German High Command was reliably reported to have branded as "sheer bluff" any information about the presence of a new army.

At Hitler's headquarters, it was declared categorically that the Russians were in no position to mobilize an army of the extent pictured by some German field reports.

Overconfidence Backfires

As to the exaggerated self-estimate of the Germans, the Russian officers declared that this overconfidence often had proved dangerous. The morale of the "supermen" did not always stand the strain of really difficult situations. When trapped, they showed a definite tendency to grow desperate and lose confidence in themselves.

Asked by the Swiss journalist how they could account for the strategic mistakes of the German High Command, the Russian staff officers stated that as far as they knew, Hitler himself was responsible for clinging to the Dnieper line. He is said to have been afraid that German abandonment of the Dnieper would have most serious repercussions in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary. Moreover, German industry is said to have clamored for the retention of Nikopol and Krivoi Rog.

Considerations of personal pride as well as political and economical motives no doubt prompted Hitler to order Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein to reconquer the territory lost since last summer "without consideration for casualties."

Badoglio 'to Stay'

NAPLES, Italy, Feb. 29 (AP)—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, asserting "it was I who dumped out Fascism," declared firmly in an interview that he intended to stay in power with his present Government until King Victor Emmanuel "finds a better one."

While British Prime Minister Churchill has said the Allies would reconsider the political situation after their armies reached Rome, Premier Badoglio asked, "Who will there be in Rome?" and immediately answered with, "Nobody else."

"If His Majesty founds a political government after we get there, I will get out," the Marshal said. "If he does not, then I will stay." He indicated that his Government hoped to remain in power until all the Germans are chased out of Italy.

Ruhr Plants Busy

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 29 (AP)—A Swedish cavalry officer returning from a tour of Germany and Poland said today that Nazi industries in the Ruhr were working full blast despite the heavy Allied bombing.

Capt. Jan Wilhelm Kuylenstierna said he was surprised to see the factories operating again after having read reports of great damage there.

The Germans have been able to put the plants back into working condition within two or three months, he declared.

The officer was on a military mission studying German use of cavalry. The Nazis are using considerable cavalry forces on the Eastern Front, he added.

Tunnel Project Stalls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — A committee of the Virginia House of Delegates refused to take the initial step toward the construction of a tunnel under the Elizabeth River between Norfolk and Portsmouth by voting decisively to shelve a bill carrying an appropriation of $100,000 for preliminary surveys.

Mr. Most, now in Portugal awaiting repatriation, was an Associated Press writer at Vichy at the time of the German occupation and subsequently was interned at Baden-Baden, Germany.

By Mell Most

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 29—The radio has made it impossible to conceal major war developments from the whole German people and we coming out of the Reich were surprised on reading British newspapers to learn how close to the accurate picture of the front we obtained from the Nazi press.

The Nazis cannot help letting some of the truth out because the population constantly is checking up on official claims by secretly listening to the BBC, and too much discrepancy between the accounts of both sides shakes their faith more than the bitter truth.

The result is that the people more or less know the facts—overlaid by all sorts of fantastic explanations—about the steady, relentless recession of the great German military tide since it lapped at the gates of Asia, before Stalingrad and Cairo.

They also know better than anybody the facts about air raids smashing at their cities. Even in the smaller places where there have been few or no raids, hotels and houses have been requisitioned to lodge bombed-out city refugees. In shops special goods, particularly clothing, have been set aside with notices that they are reserved for the "bombardierten."

Besides, it is impossible to walk in the street or wait at a store counter without hearing women discussing what town "they came over last night."

Cannot Visualize Defeat

This brings us to the first question internees were asked when they arrived here—why are the Germans not yet ready to give up?

The fact is many Germans know in their minds that they are beaten, and an amazing number of them will even frankly admit it with a shrug of the shoulders, yet strangely enough few of them can really feel it in their hearts.

They are aware things are going wrong at the front and rear, but are incapable of actually facing and picturing the defeat of their vaunted "superior civilization" even after what happened in the last war, which they consider a freak.

Yet the whole nation is trying desperately to unload the currency issued by its Government.

Within two minutes of the time we first set foot on wartime German soil, when we stepped from the Baden-Baden station to get into waiting busses, a German officer got past our Gestapo guards and asked me timidly in broken English whether I would let him change my French francs instead of doing it at a bank.

Dozens of persons, including the police, witnessed our illegal transaction and seemed to take it for granted. It was a good introduction to the financial side of German life.

Stores Appeared Busy

During that first and only bus ride in Germany we all sat with eyes glued to the window for an introductory view of German life and it was not what we had expected. Despite scanty motor traffic, the town looked active, stores appeared busy, streets clean and shop-windows fairly well dressed.

At the hotel we were taken in charge by well-uniformed personnel. Once installed, we looked down from our balcony and could see burghers strolling in the park with their families. A gardener was raking leaves. Businesslike, white-clad nurses pushed the wheelchairs of invalid soldiers.

In the fifth year of war, Germany still knows how to put a better show at home in some ways than any other major power on the continent even in peacetime.

True, it is only a show. The articles filling those well-stocked shop windows are dummies or decoys, not for sale, and the burgher in the park with his family has a new-looking overcoat only because he literally has never sat down in it for fear of wearing out the material.

The German policy is to sacrifice almost anything to maintain an individual feeling of superiority. Despite the terrific shortage in manpower, for example, the German will see his pavements clean, his parks swept.

Another example is the deliberate loss of thousands of man hours at a time, when work is suspended in armament plants to provide the workmen with a two-hour concert by a visiting symphony orchestra.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	753,870
1944 volume to date	34,046,576
1943 volume to date	42,466,226

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	51.5	Prev. day	51.4
Month ago	50.6	Year ago	46.0
1944 high	51.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	49	54½	53⅝	54½	+1¼
Acme Steel 3	1	55⅛	55½	55½	+ ¼
Adams Exp 1½g	3	11⅛	11	11	
Air Reduction 1a	4	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	8	6	5¾	5⅞	— 1/16
Allegheny Corp	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	19	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
Allied Lud Stl .2g	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	8	147	147	147	+ 3
Allied Mills 2g	17	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	31	16	15⅞	16	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	15	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼e	*1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 3¼e	1	83½	83½	83½	— ½
AmAgChDel 1.20a	2	30½	30	30	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	21	64⅝	63¼	64	— ½
Am Bk Note .40e	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am Bank N of 3 †140		63⅞	63½	o31½	— ½
Am Bosch (¼e)	3	12	12	12	— ½
Am Brake S 1.80g	4	42	42	42	
Am BrSh pf 5¼a †	10	129½	129½	129½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	12	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	10	175½	175½	175½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	21	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 14¼ag	1	75	74	74¼	
Am Ch & Cable 5e	*6	23¼	23½	23½	
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5	††10	108½	108½	108½	
Am Chicle 4a	††20	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sug 1	4	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am Distill stpd	22	35½	32⅜	32⅜	—2⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am For Pow	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	2	81¾	81	81¼	+ ⅜
Am&FP 2pf	12	19⅜	19	19	
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	1	4	4	4	
Am Hide&L pf 3	6	42	40	40	—2½
Am HomePd 2.40a	8	66½	65¾	66¼	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Interna ½e	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Locomotive 4e	29	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	3	86¼	85¾	86¼	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am M&Met 1	28	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Am M(Met) (¼ae)	8	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	20	118	117½	118	+2¾
Am NewsCo 1.80	††40	33¾	33⅛	33¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P&L $5 pf	11	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	9	46½	45⅞	45½	—1
Am Rad&StS .10e	29	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Am R Mill .20e	22	13⅝	13¼	13¾	— ⅜
AmRolMpf 4½g	†460	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	— ⅜
Am Seating ½g	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
Am Smelt & R 2	5	37⅝	37	37	— ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs 2	12	26½	26	26¼	— ⅛
Am Stores 3e	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
Am Stove .30e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	31½	30¾	30¾	— ⅞
Am Sugar pf 7	3	117	117	117	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	24	158¼	158½	158⅝	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	5	59¼	58½	58½	— ¾
Am Teb B 3a	5	60½	59½	59½	— ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	90	144½	144¼	144½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	11	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
Am Viscose ½e	6	43⅜	43	43	— ¾
Am Wat Wks	36	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Am Woolen	11	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	16	79⅝	77½	78	—1
Am Zinc L & S	3	4½	4½	4½	
Anaconda Cop ½e	59	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1 †	10	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Andes Copper 1	3	10	10	10	
Arch-Dan-M (½e)	3	47¼	47	47	
Anchor Hock Gl 1g	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
AnchorHkGl pf5 †	10	115	115	115	—1½
Armour & Co	27	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	6	82½	81	81	—1¼
Armstrong Crk ¼e	2	37½	37¼	37½	— ⅛
Arnold Const ½	4	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .10e	10	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	50	106	106	106	+ ¼
Assd D Gds ¼e	4	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	40	95¾	95½	95¾	
Atch T&SF 1⅔e	37	64⅜	62⅜	62½	—2¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	
Atl Coast Line 3g	51	37⅞	36	36⅛	—1¾
Atl Refining (¼ae)	30	28⅝	28	28½	+ ¼
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	108	108	108	— ¾
Atlas Corp (¼e)	15	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
Atlas Powd ¾ae †	††10	57	57	57	
Atlas Tack .40e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Aust Nichols	2	7½	7½	7½	
Aviation Co .20g	65	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g	31	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
Balt & Ohio	66	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	36	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅞
Bangor & Ar	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
Barker Bros ¾g	1	12½	12½	12½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	14	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Airc 1a	9	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat ¾e	14	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	5	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Best Foods ½e	6	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½e)	34	59	57¾	58	—1
Beth Steel pf 7	19	118½	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	1	38	38	38	— ⅜
Bin & Decker 1.60	3	18¼	18	18¼	
Blaw-Knox .60g	1	8½	8½	8½	
Bliss & L ¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Boeing Airplane2g	33	15¾	15	15	— ½
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	3	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ¾
Bon Ami A 4 †	50	90½	90	90	—1½
Bond Strs 2	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅝
Borden Co .40 e	7	29¾	29⅝	29¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1¾g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Branliff Airw .60	66	15⅞	15¾	15½	+ ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2	2	48	46½	48	+1½
Bridgeport Br 1	11	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	11	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41	41	41	
Bristol-Myers ½e	1	44½	44½	44½	
Brklyn Un Gas ½g	67	18¼	17¾	17¾	
Brunswk-Balke ½e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	117¾	117½	117¾	— ¼
Budd Mfg	15	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†270	57	56½	57⅞	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ½g	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
Burr Add Ma .20e	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	15	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Bush T Bpf 3¾k †	10	47	47	47	—1¼
Butler Bros (.15e)	27	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers pf 7 †	10	77¼	77¼	77¼	+1
Byers Pipe Br pf 1¾	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Byers A M Co	7	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Byron Jack ¼ae	4	22	21½	22	
Calif Pack 1½g	14	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
Calif P pf 2½g	†140	55	55	55	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Calumet&Hec .20e	7	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼ae	*1	16½	16½	16½	
Can Dry Ale ¼g	8	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ¼
Canad Pacific ½e	*33	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	44	44	44	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Carr C&O 5	†100	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl ½e	*1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	12	36	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	47⅝	47½	47½	— ½
Celanese Co ½pf*	6	36⅜	36	36⅛	— ⅜
Celanese pr pf 7 †	50	122¾	122⅜	122¾	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½g	9	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†330	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
Cent Ill Ltpf4½ †	10	107	107	107	—1
Cent R R N J	8	11½	11	11	— ¾
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	10	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	49	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†2010	64⅜	60¾	64	+3½
Champ Pap&F ¼ae	††1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	20	111	111	111	— ¼
Checker Cab	2	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	28	47¼	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅜
Chi&E Ill 1½g	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	29	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
Chi Grt West	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5ak	5	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
Chi No West wi	7	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
Chi No West wi	26	65¼	54	54¼	—1
Chi No West pf wi	26	65¾	54	54¼	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	19	18¼	17⅞	18	— ¼
Chi PT prpf2½g	†100	49	49	49	—1
Childs Co	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Chrysler Corp ¼ae	11	80⅞	80¼	80¾	— ⅜
Cities I&F 1.20	1	16	16	16	
City Invest	† 10	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
City Stores	6	7½	7	7¼	— ⅜
Clark Equip ¾ae	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
Clev Graph Br 2	1	41	41	41	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	7	35⅜	35	35	— ⅜
Clett Peabody 2	6	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	65	65	65	
Coca-Cola 3a	2	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
Colgate-P-P ½g	13	25¾	25	25¼	
Col-P-P pf 4¼a †	10	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
Collins&Ak pf5 †	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅜
Col & South	†220	15¼	14½	14½	— ¼
Col & South 1pf	†430	17¼	16	16	—1½
Comm Credit 3	16	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Comml Invest Tr 3	16	41¾	41	41½	+ ⅛
Comml Solv .60g	14	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
Comwlth&South	225	1½	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Com&So pf 1¾at	6	85⅞	85¼	85¼	— ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	28	26	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅜
Conde Nast ¾ag	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	*3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	6	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	37	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
Cons Flim Ind	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Cons Flim pf ¾ak	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	5	10	10	10	
Cons Nat Gas	23	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅜
Cons Vultee ½e	29	14¾	13⅞	13⅞	— ¾
Cons Vul pf 1¾a	3	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	17	17	17	
ConsumPpf4½z †	150	104½	103¾	104½	+ ¼
Container Co ¼ae	6	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	107	9⅛	8⅞	8¾	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¼ae	11	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
Cont Diam F .20e	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
Cont Motors .15e	19	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	12	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
Cooper Bess 1½ag	7	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	130	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ¼
CopperweldStl .80	††10	12½	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†100	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	9	56¾	56	56⅜	— ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7 †	20	183	183	183	+2½
Cornell-D E .20e	*2	17⅝	17½	17½	—1
Coty Inc .30g	5	5½	5½	5½	
Coty Int Sales 1		2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Crane Co 1g	7	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	*20	106½	105¼	106½	+1½
Crosley Corp ¼ae	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	
Crown Zeller ¼ae	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	30	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	7	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	13	31⅜	30⅞	31	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†500	25¾	24¼	24	—1¾
Cuban-A Sug .40g	31	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
Cudahy Packing	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	35	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	112½	112½	112½	—1½
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	13	45	44	45	+1¾
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtis-Wr A 2	7	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼ae	4	23½	23½	23⅜	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
Decca Records 1a	7	24⅛	23¾	23¾	—1¼
Deere & Co 2g	10	39⅜	38¾	39⅛	
Del & Hudson	162	26⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
Del Lack&West	78	8¾	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
Detroit Ed .30e	17	19⅛	18⅞	19	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†120	33¾	33½	33½	— ½
Diam T Mot 1¾ag	14	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	*4	28	27¾	27¾	—1
Doehler Die C 3½e	3	35¼	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	6	23	22⅜	22¾	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	11	55⅜	54	54⅛	—1¾
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	13	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	11	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
duPont de N 11¼e	3	139¾	139	139	— ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	40	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	10	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	10	38½	37¾	38	—1
Eastern R M .10e	13	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
East Kodak pf6 †	10	179	179	179	+1
Eaton Mfg .80a	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	2	39⅞	39½	39⅞	
Electric Boat ¼ae	10	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	25	4⅝	4½	4½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	18	92	91¼	92	+1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	26	96⅝	94¾	96	— ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	1	43	43	43	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30	30	30	— ⅞
Endicott-John 3	1	60½	60½	60½	
Endic John pf 4 †	20	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	201	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
Eng P .$ 5 pf5	†130	98¼	97	97¾	—1
EPS$5½pf5½a	†390	99	98	98½	— ½
Eng P S $6pf6	†190	100	99½	100	
Erie RR 1g	3	12⅝	12	12	— ⅞
Erie RR ct 1g	66	12¼	11⅝	11¾	— ¾
Erie RR pf A 5	2	53½	53	53	—1¼
Eureka V Cl ¼ae	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Evans Products	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	23¾	23½	23½	
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	43	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
FedLt&Tract1½g	2	17	17	17	— ½
Fed M & S ¼ae	*2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Federat D Strs ¾ae	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
FedDStrspf4¼ †	20	95	95	95	
Ferro Enam ¼ae	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	46⅜	46	46	— ½
FirestoneT&R ⅜ae	1	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½z	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅜
FirstNatStrs 2½a	2	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
Flintkote .90g	7	21⅜	20½	20¾	—1¼
Follansbee Stl	4	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
FollansbeeStlpf	† 30	56½	55	55	—1½
Food Mach 1¾ag	8	56	55½	56	+1
Foster Wheeler	16	18⅝	17½	17½	— ⅝
Francisco Sugar	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	6	32¾	32	32½	
Fruehauf T pf5	† 50	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Gabriel Co .20g	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	23	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Gamewell Co¾ae †	30	26	26	26	
Gar Wood Ind .40	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1¾a	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	9	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Gen Am Trans 5½e	3	45¼	45	45	— ¾
Gen Baking .15e	7	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	9	10	9¾	10	
Gen Cable	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	150	90	89¾	89¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Gen Elec 1.40	38	35¼	35	35	
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	31	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	105½	105½	105½	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	20	131	131	131	+ ¾
Gen Motors ¾ae	30	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Gen Print Ink .40	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	10	107	107	107	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Gen Real & Util	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	1	54½	54	54	—2
Gen Refract 1.20	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1½k †	100	83½	83	83¼	— ¾
Gen Tel 1.60	4	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
Gen T&R 1g	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	10	100	100	100	— ½
GilletteSafR .70g	15	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	12	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Goebel Brew .20	3	3¼	3	3⅛	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	†100	100	100	100	
Goodrich B F 2g	4	42½	42	42	— ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102	102	102	— ½
Goodyear T&R ¼ae	16	40	39¼	39½	— ½
Goth Hosiery ½g	5	11	11	11	
Graham-Paige Mot	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby ConM .45g	2	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½g	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	4	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	41	30⅜	29¼	29½	—1
Gt West Sug 2	5	26⅞	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
Green H L 2a	2	46½	46	46	— ½
Greyhound Corp 1	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1¼g	6	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	13	4¾	4	4¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†10	135	135	135	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	33	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅜
Gulf Mob pf 5g	6	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅞
Gulf Oil 1a	37	45⅛	45¼	45⅜	— ¼
Hamil Watch .80	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Harb-Walker 1	3	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†140	101¾	101	101¾	+ ¾
Hercules Motor 1	18	26⅛	26	26	— ⅞
Hercules Pow ½e	2	79	79	79	
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	116½	116½	116½	+1½
Holland Furn 2	6	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛
Hollander&Son⅛e	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	6	15	15	15	
Homestake Min	18	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
Houd Hersh A 2½	1	44	44	44	
Houd-Hersh B 1g	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Household Fin 4	6	60	60	60	+ ½
Houston Oil	31	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
Howe Sound 3	6	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Hudson & Man	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Hud Bay M&S h2	6	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Idaho Pow 1.60

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New England War Output Holding High

Cancellation of war contracts has meant less to New England than to many other sections of the country, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board, pointed out here today. The total volume of war production in this region, he said, continues at the peak, according to the records of the WPB Production Department.

"Innumerable items being produced in New England for the war effort continue on the whole to be in great demand," Mr. Wheeler said. "We are not confining our efforts to a few items, as we have a more diversified industry than any other section. New England has the 'know how' and the various skills that can be utilized fully in shifting from the production of one kind of product to another type.

"We can be proud of the production accomplishment of our New England industrial management and labor in making the rapid conversion from peacetime to war production.

N. E. Keeps Up With Nation

"Major war supply contracts are continually being placed in New England at approximately the same rate for December as has been experienced in the three months previous. Indications are that it will continue. From the over-all standpoint the volume of war production for the country for the year 1944 will be approximately twenty-five per cent greater than that of 1943. New England will follow this pattern. We lost some ground in December due to the holidays and other causes, but we should equal or better the November performance in February.

"Production of small arms and ammunitions will decline during 1944 while on the other hand, aircraft, including spares, parts, components, etc., will be 65 per cent greater in 1944 than in 1943; ships 20 per cent more than 1943; communication and electronic equipment 35 per cent more than 1943. Incidentally, the latter three programs constitute more than 60 per cent of the 1944 war production program for the country.

"New England is affected by all three programs and despite the decline of Ordnance and Quartermaster contracts, there has been essentially no over-all change for the past four or five months even though many manufacturers are now producing different items then they did a year ago.

"The invasion of western Europe may bring about additional requirements for those items that will be expended, particularly Ordnance and Quartermaster items.

"Certain local manpower shortages will continue to affect the production of aircraft components and parts, anti-friction bearings, tire-manufacturing, certain critical papers, wood pulp, lumber, textiles, landing vessels, communication and electronic equipment in New England.

Labor Tight in Connecticut

"The tightest labor market area we have in this region remains in Connecticut. We are not able to meet production requirements in the following cities, Hartford, New Britain, Meriden, Bristol and Waterbury.

"First, anti-friction bearings and, second, aircraft engines are the two principal products in that area. Bearings are considered to be New England's greatest bottleneck at this moment. Connecticut is the principal anti-friction bearing center of the country, although there are many other anti-friction bearing companies located elsewhere. The chief need for bearings is for the aircraft and truck programs. All these Connecticut cities are in the Group I Critical Labor Market Area.

"One of the next most critical spots in New England is New Bedford, Mass., which is also in Group I. The principal difficulty here has been caused by steadily increasing demands by the armed services for critical electronic components produced by expanded plants. The fire program and demand for textiles and rubber goods contribute to the tightness.

"Portland, Maine, and Newport, Rhode Island, are experiencing labor shortages. Portland has one of the large shipyards on the Atlantic Coast and also a number of manufacturing plants, for the most part supplying the shipbuilding industry. In Newport, the U. S. Naval Torpedo Station and other Government operations, have created a decided labor shortage for that area.

"Most of our shortages can be traced to the lack of manpower, particularly in certain skills. Replacements are unobtainable as the training period for these skills require several years.

"The shortage of materials has been licked by the Controlled Materials Plan (CMP). There will be constant shifts in war production programs brought about by ever-changing conditions in warfare, but this should not affect our overall output of munitions in New England."

Acquires Rieke Metal Control

DETROIT (AP)—Miller Manufacturing Co., makers of special tools, announced negotiations had been concluded for purchase of a 51 per cent controlling interest in the Rieke Metal Products Co. of Auburn, Ind., manufacturers of fittings for metal containers. The Miller Company late last year acquired Precision Manufacturing Co. and the Economy Valve Co., both of Detroit.

Promoted

Renshaw Smith Jr.

Appointed secretary of the De oe & Raynolds Company, Inc., manufacturers of paints. Mr. Smith, who joined the company in 1922, will retain the post of general sales manager.

Treasury Announces Plans for Nearly $5 Billion Refunding

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Treasury announced plans yesterday to refund $4,730,000,000 worth of securities in an exchange offering to be made formally on March 2.

Three Treasury and four corporate issues are involved in the refunding operation. The type of securities to be offered in exchange will not be announced until Thursday.

The securities, maturity or call dates and amounts outstanding are as follows:

One per cent Treasury notes, series B-1944, March 15, $515,000,000.

Three and one quarter per cent Treasury bonds of 1944-46, April 15, $1,519,000,000.

Three fourths per cent Treasury notes, series A-1944, June 15, $416,000,000.

Three and one quarter per cent Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1944-64, $95,000,000.

Three per cent Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1944-49, $835,000,000.

One per cent Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes, series W, April 15, $571,000,000.

Three per cent Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds, series A 1944-52, May 1, $779,000,000.

The redemption call for the 1944-46 Treasury bonds was issued last December.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 41
Income of Farmers

The income tax returns of farmers, including livestock raisers, fruit and truck growers, poultry raisers, and operators of plantations and ranches, will be due on or before March 15, 1944.

Farmers may keep their records and file their returns of income either on the cash receipts and disbursements basis or on the accrual basis of accounting. A consistent method must, however, be employed. If a cash basis is used, Form 1040F, "Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses," is required to be filled in and filed along with Form 1040. Use of Form 1040F is optional in the case of farmers who report income on the accrual basis.

A farmer who reports income on the cash receipts and disbursements basis (in which no inventories to determine profits are used) must include in gross income for the taxable year (1) the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received during the taxable year from the sale of livestock or produce which was raised, regardless of when raised; (2) the profits from the sale of any livestock or other items which were purchased; and (3) gross income from all other sources.

Under the accrual basis in which inventories are used to determine the profits, farmers' gross profits are ascertained by (a) adding to the inventory value of livestock and produce on hand at the end of the year the amount received from the sale of livestock and produce, and miscellaneous receipts of income during the year, and (b) deducting from this sum the inventory value of livestock and produce on hand at the beginning of the year and the cost of livestock and produce purchased during the year. All livestock, whether purchased or raised, must be included in inventory. Livestock acquired for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes and not for sale, may be included in the inventory instead of being treated as capital assets subject to depreciation, provided such practice is consistently followed.

If farm produce is exchanged for merchandise, groceries, or the like, the market value of the articles received in exchange is to be included in gross income. The value of farm products which are produced by a farmer and consumed by his family does not constitute taxable income. Rents received in crop shares are to be reported as income as of the year in which the crop shares are reduced to money or the equivalent of money. Proceeds of insurance, such as hail and fire insurance on growing crops, are required to be included in gross income.

Business Seen Fortified With Postwar Cash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—With the nation's businessmen already gently pinching themselves to prove it isn't a dream and that the system of free enterprise is really to have another good whirl under the Baruch-Hancock postwar plan, the Department of Commerce today added another item of hope.

This was the carefully compiled and documented fact that American industry now contains within itself the necessary cash for financing postwar reconversion and embarking on what Messrs. Baruch and Hancock believe will be "an adventure in prosperity." Little recourse to Government aid, or a private financing will be necessary, it would appear.

Business Postwar Reserves

The picture of the present fiscal position of American industry, as drawn by S. Morris Livingston and E. T. Weiler of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, hints that in the large perspective American business is better off than its frequent complaints about its ability to accumulate reserves would indicate. The Commerce experts actually find between 33 and 38 billions in cash and Government bonds now available to business for transition expenditures. To this can be added, say the Commerce men between $14 and $20 billions from settlement of Government contracts, payment of accounts receivable and other resources, bringing the grand total to between $47 and $58 billions.

At first blush this would seem to bolster labor's frequent claims about immense wartime corporate profits.

However, the Commerce Department shows that a major part of present corporation reserves represent accrued taxes, provision for depreciation and depletion that could not be taken care of during the war, and proceeds from the liquidation of normal consumer debts. But even so, cash reserves that now can be earmarked for specific conversion probably total between $10 and $20 billion.

No Business Melons Cut

The report does not bring out the point, but it is clear from study of the trend of business that much of this accumulation has been made possible by industry's policy of not dramatically increasing dividends. War profits, admittedly great, still remain undivided, which leaves business in an admirable position to fully enjoy the period of relative freedom that acceptance in Washington of the Baruch-Hancock report seems to promise.

That business should have accumulated these reserves is doubtless partly due to fear of public reaction if melons were sliced in war time, and also in large measure to the trend of business in the last two decades to find within itself the capital for its own replacements and expansion.

Before concluding that everything is completely rosy, however, it would be well to square this Commerce report against the fact that the figures are predicted on the assumption that reconversion will be made at pre-war scales, whereas, it is the hope of everybody that postwar reconversion will be made at a much higher level of production, a level that will assure jobs for all.

The Commerce experts frankly admit that existing data are insufficient to permit analysis of the problem in detail by type of industry and size of firm. However, they do insist that the available information is sufficient to show the picture for business as a whole, and that they can safely insist that lack of funds in industry for reconversion will be localized rather than general.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.70⅞	1.69⅞	1.70	1.71	
Minneapolis	1.61⅞	1.61½	1.61⅜	1.61¼	
Kansas City	1.16⅛	1.60¾	1.61	1.61⅛	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.67⅞	1.66¼	1.66⅞	1.67⅝	
Minneapolis	1.59¼	1.58⅞	1.59	1.59	
Kansas City	1.59	1.58⅜	1.58½	1.58⅞	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.66⅛	1.64⅞	1.65	1.65⅞	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.57¼	1.57⅛	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.57¼	1.57¾	
May Oats					
Chicago	.80¾	.79⅞	.80	.80¼	
Minneapolis			.79	.79	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.28¼	1.28¾	1.27	1.27⅛	1.28⅛
July	1.27⅛	1.27⅝	1.26	1.26⅛	1.27⅛
Sept.	1.25⅛	1.25⅛	1.23⅞	1.23	1.26
Dec	1.25⅝	1.26⅛	1.24⅝	1.23¾	1.25¾
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22½
July	.....	.....	.....	1.18⅞	1.19⅝
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	1.14⅞	.....

Wool

Grease

March				96.0n	96.5
May				92.5b	93.5
July				90.0b	90.1
October	87.2	88.3	87.2	87.0b	87.3
December	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.0b	85.3
		Tops			
March	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.5b	127.0
May	123.0	123.0	123.0	122.5b	123.4
July	118.0	118.0	117.5	117.5t	118.0
October	114.3	114.3	114.0	114.0t	114.3
December	111.3	111.3	111.0	111.0t	111.2

n—Nominal. b—Bid. t—Traded.

Cotton

March	20.84	20.84	20.65	20.67	20.80
May	20.41	20.42	20.23	20.25	20.41
July	19.87	19.87	19.66	19.66	19.88
Oct.	19.39	19.39	19.21	19.24	19.39
Dec.	19.23	19.23	19.04	19.05	19.22

Spot 21.20.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

October	39.50	39.95	39.40	39.65	39.55

Potatoes

March	3.15n	3.15
November	2.66n	3.60

n—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47⅞	50⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	92¼	96¼
First National Chicago (10)	223	229
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	35	37⅜

Iraq Line Seen Gift to Europe At Expense of South America

Last of three articles on the Near East oil situation.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American oil men have some biting criticism to make of the American Government's new venture in Near East pipe line construction.

When the Petroleum Reserves Corporation was set up last summer and Harold Ickes, Cordell Hull, and other Washington potentates were made its officers, oil men soon began to smell something oleaginous on the Washington breeze, but for six months they were not sure what it was. Then it turned out that PRC, which pretty much means Mr. Ickes, had tried first to muscle into the Cal-Tex holdings in Bahrein and Arabia, and later into Gulf's position in Kuwait, but without success. Then followed the pine-line proposal.

Oil Concerns Not Favored

The plan is for PRC to build the 1,200-mile, $150,000,000, 300,000-barrel line and then the three companies are to pay for it in 25 years, after which the government will keep it anyway. In addition, they are to sell their oil to the government at 25 per cent below whichever is the lower price for crude—in the Gulf of Mexico or in the Gulf of Persia.

This doesn't sound like a very favorable deal for the companies, who in due course and whenever a market appeared likely for their Near East crude, could quite easily finance such a pipe line themselves. It looks as though they have paid quite a price for their independence in keeping PRC out of their Near East wells and refineries, but American oil companies are ornery that way and the three companies involved have the respect of the rest of the industry for doing so.

No one knows exactly what kind of pressure may have been put on them but several pressures were possible. To drill or expand refinery capacity today they must have WPB persmission to use the steel and component parts and probably WSA or FEA permission ship the stuff and perhaps WMC permission to send the men. Also burning their backs may have been the threat that if they did not let PRC into the picture they would get even less than the now customary State Department support in their investment abroad.

This, however, is not the major criticism by the oil industry.

Seen Arousing Distrust

Nor is its major criticism the important point that this "75 per cent of whichever is lower" proviso is bound to depress the postwar world market for oil, since world oil prices are primarily based on the Gulf of Mexico and secondarily on the Gulf of Persia.

The major criticism is that PRC and its pipe-line can and almost certainly will get this country into a mess of international politics in which Uncle Sam will be even less liked than at present by the smaller oil-bearing countries, and may get the bitter jibe of "imperialist" thrown at him again.

Every country is jealous of its sovereignty and nothing seems to rouse this jealousy so much as a foreign country that tries to do business within that country. Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico have laws excluding foreign oil companies of which any part is owned by a foreign government. The Canol pipe line in Canada is U. S.-Army built but is to be bought by the Imperial Oil, subsidiary of the privately owned Jersey company, after the war. The Bahamians are wondering if they can't have back those U. S. Army bases.

The experience of the Anglo-Persian Oil, 52 per cent British government-owned, is significant. The Persian Shah ended Anglo-Persian's concession a few years ago and the company had to negotiate a new one on less favorable circumstances. The Company was flatly barred some 20 years ago from operating in one of the South American countries. It could not now operate anywhere probably in the Caribbean area by reason of the laws of those states, except in British Honduras.

Private Deal Seen Best

The plain fact of the matter seems to be that if Americans want to get oil out of any independent foreign country with any spark of budding Republican or Democratic gumption, it can get it most easily (and in most cases only) by means of private companies. From the oil-bearing country's viewpoint the reason is obvious. The private foreign company can be regulated or kicked around with little difficulty, but if the hand is the hand of Esau and the voice is the voice of Uncle Sam, then that is a horse of a different color.

In Saudi Arabia, PRC will deal with one of the most absolute dictators left in the world. But the line will then have to cross Iraq. The Iraq government is not likely to be too friendly. It may quite likely feel that the American government is coming in to take away the market for Iraq oil.

Even the South American governments are likely to open their eyes somewhat widely as they see Uncle Sam getting into the oil business himself.

But the oil companies have one more severe criticism.

In the long run and the last analysis the market that PRC's projected pipe line will supply is in Europe. But that is a long time away. Meantime, Europe could be supplied from Iraq and Iran; the Iraq field has been held in for years by the small bore of the pipe line to Haifa and Tripoli, and plans to enlarge it wait only on the end of the war.

Hence for some years to come (after the line is buil) its meaning and function, if anything, will be to send oil to the United States.

Supporters of the line point out that it will save considerable carrying costs to the Mediterranean—though the estimated saving of something between 11c and 16c a barrel is only about the amount of the Suez Canal tolls.

But such savings to Haifa are savings not only to Europe but to the United States.

Hurts Good Neighbor Policy

This means that PRC's project will bring Arabian oil tankering and barging spang dab into the best market for South American oil, i. e., the United States Atlantic seaboard.

Even if it doesn't work so directly, the prospective result will come to the same thing. Whether the oil goes to Europe or to the United States it will do so at South American expense.

The outlook is the same in oil as it would be in cocoa if the United States went heavily into African cocoa-growing—at Brazilian expense—or into African copper at Chilean expense.

It does not jibe with the Nelson Rockefeller good-neighbor Latin-American program.

And it does not jibe with good military-economic strategy. If the United States, facing a decline in its own proven oil reserves, wants to be sure of a good solid stream of foreign oil in case of future war, the obvious place to prepare for that stream is in Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia, and not halfway around the world.

Then, in a pinch, the oil could come overland from Mexico, or across the Caribbean under a cloud of American war planes. From Haifa it must come first through the Mediterranean under the shadow of Europe's fitful politics and bombing planes, and then cross the Atlantic through the submarine wolf-packs.

The contrast in Mr. Ickes' attitude toward the Canol project and toward the Near East pipe line is considered remarkable. Canol was $130,000,000 spent during a war but for a war, and its wells, pipes, and refineries are in a neighboring and friendly land. It is inferior to PRC's pipe-line project only by the crass peacetime yardstick of financial profitability. The Arabian pipe line, on the other hand, will take steel and men during a war but not for the war, unless that war lasts in Europe at least 18 months longer; and when it is completed it will be a diplomatic liability, a military white elephant, and an economic gift by the United States to Europe at South American expense.

Capital System Held Best For 'Common Man'

Citing the record of achievement of private enterprise as a challenge to those now advocating a planned economy under government direction, the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter, declares that adoption of a planned economy "would mean turning our backs on the best system that has even been devised for the material and social welfare of a people, and reverting to a type that has the earmarks of the medieval system that kept mankind under a yoke."

"Planning by government is not a new venture," states the bank. "Its roots run back thousands of years and reached full bloom in the Middle Ages.

"Historical evidence clearly shows that the so-called 'common man' got his first real chance under capitalism. It was this system that emancipated him from slavery and extreme drudgery and made it possible for him to have a greater variety of foods and more comforts and conveniences than the royalty of the Middle Ages.

"For more than a century the American system of private enterprise has operated with such comparative smoothness, barring temporary dips, that some quarters hold it lacks planning and direction. But this is a superficial observation, as is realized when consideration is given to its incredible performance. In peacetime, some 50-odd millions of people are gainfully employed in factories, shops, farms, and related lines to provide for the daily wants of more than 137,000,000 persons. There is no super-authority or over-all blueprint to serve as a guide. Yet daily needs are met with comparative ease and regularity under the guidance of sagacious and vigilant private interests.

"Under a planned economy there would be established additional countless bureaus and commissions—we already have more than 2,240—which would be presided over by a group that is not elected by nor responsible to the people, but that rule by directives instead of laws enacted by our representatives. There would be created a monstrous bureaucracy that would perpetuate itself in power, and the extension of Government control would be paralleled by a withering of individual freedom.

"When power is concentrated in a centralized authority that determines the economic, social, and political powers of a nation, then the system of checks and balances is scrapped, and mistakes that are made have a profound and far-reaching influence.

"We stand at the crossroads, with the American way of life in the balance. Our destiny will be determined by what course we choose to take. It would be a tragedy of the worst sort and a letdown to those who have given 'their last full measure of devotion,' should we fail in our mission to carry on the American tradition and to utilize our abundant and unmatched facilities for the building of a better tomorrow."

The Week in Wall Street

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved slightly higher last week, on somewhat increased volume. The gain, however, was almost entirely confined, first to the rails, and then to the utilities. While industrials continued milling around in the range of the last five or six weeks, rails continued the rise of these same weeks and again made new highs for the move, hauling railroad bonds on up with them.

Just as the rails began to tire the utilities began to show considerable strength. The prospects for this group, despite the two recent Supreme Court decisions upholding the Federal Power Commission, seem extremely good. In the Hope Natural Gas case in January the Court seemed to say in effect that anything the FPC decides is a fair rate base is all right with the Supreme Court so long as it does not seem "unjust and unreasonable." And in the February case the Court upheld the power of the FPC to prescribe uniform accounting systems for utilities in interstate commerce.

No Wave of Rate Cuts Seen

However, no wave of rate reductions seems in sight as a result of these two cases. Utility rates continue to move on downward, contrary to the movement of the general price level. The war has brought great economies to the power companies, enabling them to get a great deal more hours out of their capacity on account of two- and three-shift industrial operations plus the benefits of rapid interconnection.

After the war the utilities should benefit in a number of ways. Domestic consumption has been increasing slowly even during the war; it should rise sharply as soon as the public can again buy electrical appliances. Sales of electric stoves should increase sharply. Heavy residential building should increase domestic sales. There will be some loss of industrial load now going to aluminum, magnesium, and special steels, but this is low-priced and much of it even now is being sold by government dams. The companies will also, of course, benefit by prospective cuts in corporation taxes, particularly in the normal-and-surtax.

The market seemed to pay little attention to the tax story, despite its implications of smaller executive power over Congress in future. With the veto over-ridden, Congress will raise no more taxes probably this year, leaving a clear track for tax simplification. House Ways & Means seems intent on simplifying first the personal income tax and only tackling corporate taxes afterward, but Senator George seems anxious to get under way a simplification of corporation taxes without waiting for simplification of the personal income taxes.

X-Day Tax Bill

The prospect also seems good that Congress may do something along the lines recommended in the Baruch report in preparing an X-Day tax bill lowering corporation taxes at that time to provide a larger incentive to the re-employment of veterans and released war workers.

Aircraft shares were rather strong during the week, perhaps as a result of the Baruch report's "kit of tools" for quick termination of war contracts. For the air frame manufacturers termination will spell in effect liquidation, and one of the influences holding down their share prices has probably been the risks and dangers probable in this liquidation.

Argentine securities did not seem to suffer from the political upset in that country. This seems strange. The fall of Ramirez, after he had split with the Axis and proposed to continue his liberalizing reforms, bodes ill for the near-term political stability of that country.

The earnings report of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, sometimes called "we-the-people," was a sockdolager and reflected both the excellent trading volume in last Spring's bull market and the general efficiency of this large firm. Net of $4,850,000 before taxes contrasted with net of only around $150,000 in the previous year. Taxes sheared the 1943 net, however, to only $1,100,000. H. F.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	108½	113½
Liberty Aircraft	10⅝	12
Piper Aircraft	4⅝	5⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅜	8⅝

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Berge Line Co	8⅛	10
American Hardware Co	28¾	30½
American Manufacturing	38¼	41¼
American Manufac 5 pf	38¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	35⅞	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	75¾	..
Appleton Company	33	38
Applied Arts Corp	1	1½
Arlington Mills	44½	47½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅝	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	16¼	17⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18⅝	20½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34½	37¼
Brown Co	1.75	3.05
Brown Co pf	33	35½
Campbell A & S Co Inc	5½	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33½	36¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅝	16
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	33¼	35½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	69	72
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	7¾	9¼
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅝	20¾
Exolon Co	7⅝	9⅞
Family Finance Inc	10⅝	12
Family Finance pf A	23½	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	33¼	36
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17½
General Machinery	21¾	24
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	9
Goodall Worsted Company	38¼	41¾
Graton & Knight Co	8⅝	10¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¼	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¼	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 6 pf	56¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¾	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	26½	28⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16⅞	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅜	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	22	24
International Machine Tool	10	10⅝
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8⅝	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	19½	21⅛
Landers Frary & Clark	34¾	36¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	8¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales So	107½	111½
Marathon Paper Mills	47¾	50¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	43½	44
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	43¼	46½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	64½	69
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅜	22⅛
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7⅞	8½
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	23¾	27
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	72¾	78¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅞	31⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12⅞	14⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57¾	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	48
Nicholson File Company	24¾	27¼
Ninquitt Mills	20¾	..
Ohio Finance	9	10⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37½	40½
Parker Appliance	13⅞	14⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	86	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¼	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¼	30½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	38½	41½
Submarine Signal Co	25¾	28¼
Tampax Inc	5¾	6½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	16	17½
US Envelope Company	61¼	65¾
US Envelope Co 7 pf	113½	118½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	73¾	77¼
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅛	10½
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros ClassC	9¼	10½
West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅛	11⅝

*Ex-dividend
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utilitl. Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	103¾	107¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¾	112¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	91¾	95¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	112¾	116¼
General Water G & E $3 pf	44¾	47¼
Jamaica Water Supply	30¾	33
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	100	103½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102½	106½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¼	116¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅛	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (Com)	30¼	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	72¼	75¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	77¼	80¼
Ohio Power 4¼s pf	112	116¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6pf	110¼	114¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103¼	106¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99¾	103¼
Public Service Clo	24½	26
Public Service Ind	17	18½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101½	105
Public Service Okla 5 pf	106¾	110¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¾	106¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105½	109½
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅞	20⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	24¼	26¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅞	16¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	..
Brockton Gas Light	7⅞	9
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15¼	16¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106½	..
Conn Light & Power	41¼	43¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23⅞	25⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	13⅜	21⅜
Fall River Gas Works	23	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	41
Green Mountain Power pf	73¼	79½
Hartford Electric Light	49	52
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14⅜	16
Holyoke Water Power	16⅝	18½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	81½	85½
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅜	18⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33¾	36¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	59¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	35¾	37¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	57¾	59¾
*N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	103	107½
*N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	95¾	98¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	35¾	38¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	34¾	37¼
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109½	114½
R I Pub Serv pf	32¼	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	7⅜	8⅜
Springfield Gas Light	20	21½
Western Mass Companies	24	26

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52½	55
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36	37¾
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	21⅛	23½
American Casualty Company	12	13¾
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14⅜	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	57⅛	59¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	82	87
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	21½	23
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	44¼	46¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¼	39¾
Federal (1.40)	43¾	47¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82	86
Fireman's Newark (.40)	13¼	14⅜
Franklin Fire (1a)	25	27
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	49½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¼	43¾
Globe & Republic (½)	9	10¼
Great American Insurance (.20)	26¾	28½
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	102¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅞	29⅝
Homestead (½e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	80	82½
J

Byrd Takes New Orleans Golf Event

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29 (AP)—Navy-bound Sammy Byrd, former New York Yankee outfielder, tucked $1,000 in War Bonds away today and left with other touring golf professionals for Gulfport, Miss., and the $6,000 Gulfport tournament.

The tousle-haired Sammy came from behind in the third round to win the $5,000 New Orleans open tournament yesterday. The Birmingham, Ala., former baseball player shot steady and consistently throughout the last two rounds to score 285 for the 72-holes, five below Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, professional.

Chooses Navy

"I have been accepted for military service and have chosen the Navy," said Byrd. "I expect to be called up in three or four weeks so I'm playing on borrowed time. However, I'm going to play as long as I can before going out after bigger game."

The high wind which swept the lengthy City Park No. 1 course during the tournament did not seem to bother Byrd as much as it did the other pros. His 285 was three under par for the four rounds.

Nelson's 290, two over par for the tourney, earned him $750 in War Bonds. Harold "Jug" McSpaden, the early pace-setter, find the range in the third and final rounds and finished third with 291 and $550 in bonds.

Harbert Gets $450

Three strokes behind McSpaden was Pvt. Melvin "Chick" Harbert of Lincoln, Neb., who was awarded $450 in War Bonds. Amateur Fred Haas, Jr., of New Orleans was fifth with 297 and $100 in bonds.

Professionals Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind., Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs, also scored 297s and received $308.33 each.

The Gulfport tournament opens Thursday with a pro-amateur event and ends Sunday with the 36-hole final round.

In Chicago Relays

CHICAGO, Feb. 29 (AP)—Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam, instructor at the Naval Preparatory Flight School of Monmouth, Ill., College, was granted permission to compete in the Chicago Relays, March 18.

Official American League Schedule, 1944

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON	ABROAD
CHICAGO		April 21, 22, 23, 23 June 20, 21, 22 Sept. 15, 16, 17	May 5, 6, 7, 7 July 13, 14, 15, 16, 16 Aug. 29, 30	May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 16, 18, 18 Aug. 25, 26, 27, 27	May 13, 14, 14 July 4, 4, 5, 6 Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19	May 10, 11, 12 July 7, 8, 9, 9 Aug. 20, 20, 21, 22	May 18, 18, 17, 18 July 1, 2, 2 Aug. 13, 13, 14, 15	May 19, 20, 21, 21 June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12	July 4 at Washington
ST. LOUIS	April 28, 29, 30, 30 June 12, 13, 14 Sept. 7, 9, 10, 10		April 18, 19, 20 June 16, 17, 18, 18 Aug. 25, 26, 27, 27	May 5, 6, 7, 7 July 13, 14, 15, 16, 16 Aug. 29, 30	May 10, 11, 12 July 7, 8, 9, 9 Aug. 20, 20, 21, 22	May 13, 14, 14 July 4, 4, 5, 6 Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19	May 19, 20, 21, 21 June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12	May 16, 17, 17, 18 July 1, 2, 2 Aug. 13, 13, 14, 15	July 4 at Philadelphia
DETROIT	April 25, 26 June 7, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 5, 6, 6 Sept. 4, 4	May 2, 3, 4 June 23, 24, 25, 25 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 3, 3		April 21, 22, 23, 23 June 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 15, 17, 17	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 1, 2, 2 Aug. 13, 13, 14, 15	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 1, 2, 2 Aug. 13, 13, 14, 15	May 13, 14, 14, 14 July 4, 4, 5, 6 Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19	May 13, 14, 14 July 4, 4, 5, 6 Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19	July 4 at Boston Labor Day at Chicago
CLEVELAND	April 18, 19 June 23, 24, 25, 25 Aug. 3, 4 Sept. 1, 2, 3	April 26, 27 June 8, 9, 11, 11 Aug. 6, 6, 6 Sept. 4, 4	April 28, 29, 30, 30 June 20, 21, 22 Sept. 7, 9, 10, 10		May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 1, 2, 2 Aug. 13, 13, 14, 15	May 19, 20, 21, 21 June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12	May 10, 11, 12 July 7, 8, 9, 9 Aug. 20, 20, 21, 22	May 10, 11, 12 July 7, 8, 9, 9 Aug. 20, 20, 21, 22	July 4 at New York Labor Day at St. Louis
WASHINGTON	June 2, 3, 4, 4 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 23, 24	May 30, 30, 31, June 1 July 29, 30, 30, Aug. 1 Sept. 19, 20, 21	May 28, 28, 29 July 18, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 23, 24 Sept. 25, 26, 27		May 5, 6, 7, 7 June 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 29, 30	April 21, 22, 23 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3	May 1, 2, 3 June 23, 24, 25, 26 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 6	Decoration Day at St. Louis
PHILADELPHIA	May 30, 30, 31, June 1 July 29, 30, 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 19, 20	June 2, 3, 4, 4 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 23, 24	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 23, 24 Sept. 25, 26, 27	May 28, 28, 29 July 18, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1	April 18, 19, 20 July 14, 15, 16, 16 Sept. 8, 9, 10, 10		April 25, 26, 27 June 16, 17, 18, 18 Sept. 4, 4 Sept. 16, 17	April 28, 29, 30, 30 June 13, 14, 14, 15 Sept. 1, 2, 3	Decoration Day at Chicago Labor Day at New York
NEW YORK	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 23, 24 Sept. 25, 26, 27	May 28, 28, 29 July 18, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1	May 30, 30, 31, June 1 July 29, 30, 30, Aug. 1 Sept. 19, 20, 21	June 2, 3, 4, 4 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 23, 24	April 29, 30, 30 June 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 25, 26, 27, 27	May 2, 3 June 23, 24, 25, 25 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 6 Sept. 13		April 18, 19, 19 June 7, 8, 10, 11 Sept. 9, 10, 10	Decoration Day at Detroit
BOSTON	May 28, 28, 29 July 18, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 23, 24 Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 2, 3, 4, 4 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 23, 24	May 20, 30, 31, June 1 July 30, 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 19, 20, 21	April 25, 26, 27 June 16, 17, 18, 18 Sept. 4, 4 Sept. 16, 17	April 21, 22, 23, 23 June 20, 21, 22 Aug. 25, 26, 27, 27	May 5, 6, 7, 7 July 14, 15, 16, 16 Aug. 28, 29, 30		Decoration Day at Cleveland Labor Day at Washington
AT HOME	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day 14 Night Games	10 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day 21 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day 7 Twilight Games	9 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day 14 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day 43 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 14 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays April 19 July 4	

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Leo Durocher, manager of Brooklyn Dodgers, rejected by Army.

Five Years Ago

Glenn S. "Pop" Warner agrees to become advisory football coach at San Jose (Calif.) State College.

Thurier Jumps From Ninth To Fifth in Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 29 (AP)—A scoring spree that netted four goals and set up a quartet of tallying plays jumped Alfred Thurier of Buffalo from ninth to fifth place during the past week in the American Hockey League's individual scoring race.

Fred Hunt, a teammate, added six points to bring his total to 61 and give him a strong hold on fourth place, five points ahead of Thurier. The Cleveland trio, Tom Burlington, 70; Les Cunningham, 64, and Lou Trudel, 62, continued to monopolize the 1-2-3 spots, each picking up three points.

Gordon Sherritt spent 11 more minutes in the penalty box, thus accumulating a total of one hour and 28 minutes in durance vile. Pete Bessone of Cleveland was penalized only 10 minutes last week, his total of elapsed time in this department now being 13 minutes less than Sherritt.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Burlington, Cleveland	28	42	70
Cunningham, Cleveland	23	41	64
Trudel, Cleveland	25	38	63
Hunt, Buffalo	20	41	61
Thurier, Buffalo	26	29	55
Bartholome, Cleveland	17	38	55
Thomson, Indianapolis	16	37	53
Horeck, Cleveland	28	24	52
Gauthier, Hershey	27	25	52
Thibeault, Buffalo	13	36	49

Buffalo Can Use Bessette in Net In AL Play-Offs

CLEVELAND, Feb. 29 (AP)—Owners and managers of American Hockey League clubs have voted to permit Buffalo to use Roger Bessette, Pittsburgh goalie, in the championship play-offs next month as a replacement for Frank Ceryance, now in the armed forces.

The officials drew up a tentative schedule for the four-out-of-seven play-off series, which start March 21. The Cleveland Barons, virtual percentage champions of the League, have clinched the western division title, but Hershey and Buffalo are staging a down-to-the-wire race for the eastern leadership.

If the Barons oppose Hershey in the first-place play-offs, the schedule will be:

March 21—At Cleveland; March 23 and 25—at Hershey; March 26 and 28—at Cleveland; March 30—at Hershey; April 1—at Cleveland.

If the Barons engage Buffalo the program will be: March 21—at Buffalo; March 23 and 25—at Cleveland; March 26—at Buffalo; March 28—at Cleveland; March 30—at Buffalo; April 1—at Cleveland.

Indianapolis, runner-up in the western division, will oppose either Hershey or Buffalo on the following dates: March 21—at Indianapolis; March 23 and 25—at Hershey or Buffalo; March 26—at Indianapolis; March 28—at Hershey or Buffalo; March 30—at Indianapolis; April 1—at Hershey or Buffalo.

Survivors will tangle for the championship in another four-out-of-seven series.

Babe Phelps Quits Major League Ball 'To Stay at Work'

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29 (AP)—Babe "The Blimp" Phelps, veteran major league catcher, let it be known today that he never was over enthusiastic about baseball—and that he's washed his hands of the game.

"Have decided to stay at work; will not change my mind," the Odenton, Md., railroad freight handler wired the Phillies, who acquired him last season.

Later the Babe told the Philadelphia Record by telephone that "I never was over enthusiastic about baseball—or being away from home seven months of the year. I figure I'm doing more for the war by staying on the job."

Phelps, married and father of an 11-year-old girl, has been out of the game since June, 1941, when he was suspended for failing to make a western trip for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Three of the first five sluggers in the National League for 1943 are Cards—Musial, W. Cooper and Kurowski.

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Riddle Expects Early Army Call He Notifies Reds

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 29 (AP)—Elmer Riddle, 21-game winner last season for the Cincinnati Reds, said today he expected early reclassification to 1-A, and expressed doubt he would play major-league baseball in 1944.

The Georgia right-hander, off-season war worker with a Columbus motor repair and electric company, said the Reds had asked him to report for spring training at Bloomington, Ind., March 15, but added that selective service developments likely would intervene.

"Looks like it'll be tough this season on the Reds," he said, "but then I guess it works that way with all of them. We already have lost Johnny Vander Meer, and Bucky Walters wrote me the other day he and Joe Beggs both were in 1-A.

"About all the pitching staff that will be left from last year are Ray Starr, Clyde Shoun and Ed Heusser—and all of those are subject to the draft."

Dominican Republic Honors Founder Of World Wide Broadcasting Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Recognizing his contribution to inter-American friendship, the Dominican Republic has conferred its highest civilian decoration, the Order of Cristobal Colon, on Walter S. Lemmon, President and Founder of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

The award was bestowed by Luis Romanacce, the acting consul of the Dominican Republic here, in connection with the centennial observance this week of Dominican independence. Other recipients were Niles Traemmell, President of the National Broadcasting Corporation, and Eli B. Canel, Latin-American director of NBC's International Division.

Mr. Lemmon, in accepting the decoration, said, in part:

"Columbus, sailing across unknown oceans and landing at the gateway of a new world on the shores of your delightful island of San Domingo, blasted the ignorance and superstition of his age that travelers daring to venture beyond the Pillars of Hercules would immediately drop into a dragon-haunted abyss.

"So today on the centennial of your Republic we welcome and need the new spirit of Columbus to sail uncharted seas of the mental and economic realm and prove to the scoffers that nations can indeed dwell, together in harmony and co-operation for the good of mankind."

Improved Packboard Helps Soldiers Tote More Equipment in Easier Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 — An improved "packboard" is helping Johnny Doughboy get there "fustest with the mostest."

Even in this highly mechanized war the motorized supply lines often come to a terminal at the rear of the combat zone. From there, through mud, through tropic jungle, through Arctic snow, or over mountain peaks, Johnny must "tote" his weapons, his grub, his tools, his supplies, on his own sturdy back and "shanks' mare."

The new packboard, designed by Hugh Johnson, peacetime architect now a technologist in the service of the Quartermaster Corps, weighs only four pounds as compared to seven for the old-style equipment. The carrier may adjust his load to the point of balance that suits him best.

Broken down into three parts, a mortar can thus be carried into the fighting line by three men, supported by other men carrying the primary supply of ammunition. Likewise, a detail of six men can move the infantry heavy machine gun into action.

The packboard is being used by the infantry, Medical Corps, Engineers, and Signal Corps for moving infantry heavy weapons, ammunition, radios, five-gallon cans of water and gasoline, coils of wire, ration boxes, mortar ammunition, medical supplies, and stores beyond the point where wheeled vehicles can go.

The recommended load to be carried with the packboard by the average soldier is not to exceed 45 pounds, which brings his total load up to not more than 60 pounds.

The packboard is manufactured by the American Seating Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Artak-Pascoe, Long Island, N. Y.; Phenol Products Corporation, Scranton, Pa.; Red Lion Cabinet Makers, Red Lion, Pa.; and Inland Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

The board itself is plywood molded with synthetic resin glue under heat and pressure.

Du Pont Announces 22 New Fellowships

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 29 (AP)—Award of 22 postgraduate fellowships for research in chemistry for the academic year 1944-45 was announced today by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

Appointments to the fellowships, which amount to $750 each, will be made by the heads of the chemistry departments of the colleges and universities.

Two fellowships were given the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one for chemistry and one for chemical engineering.

Other schools receiving them were University of California, University of Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania State College, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Purdue, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

Poll of 1940 Delegates Shows Dewey Heads List

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 29 (AP)—A poll described as "incomplete but substantial" of 1940 Republican convention delegates from 46 states showed 65.543 per cent of those reporting would vote for the nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for President in preference to three other men, James S. Kemper, Chicago insurance executive, said here yesterday.

The poll, in response to a letter Mr. Kemper wrote Feb. 10, gave a percentage of 17.603 for Wendell Willkie, the 1940 Republican nominee; 13.484 for Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, and 3.370 for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Dry Candidate Allowed Gas for 10,000 Miles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 29 (AP)—An application for 10,000 miles worth of extra gasoline for campaign purposes yesterday was allowed Claude A. Watson, Prohibition Party Presidential candidate, after the Office of Price Administration reversed a previous rejection.

In his protest, Mr. Watson asked that he be given the same consideration accorded Democratic and Republican Presidential candidates, and pointed out he already has been refused airline priorities which he claims are enjoyed by other seekers of high office.

Big Ifs Surrounding Bruins In Game With Leafs Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Bill Cowley can have the same success with his new wings—Bep Guidolin and Norm Calladine—as he had in Ottawa; if Guy Labrie can fill in capably for the injured Johnny Crawford; if the Bruins can beat Toronto Maple Leafs at the Garden tonight; and if affairs in the National Hockey League break right for them—the Bruins will make the Stanley Cup play-offs.

Those are a lot of ifs, which all add up to one big IF, and while conditions do not make the Bruins or their supporters too confident, at least there is hope. The B's are six points behind the Leafs, who are tied for third place with Chicago, but the Bruins have two more games left to play than Toronto, a team which has not exactly been a ball of fire lately.

May Be Thriller

If the Leafs do not play kitty-bar-the-door hockey, as they have been known to on several occasions this winter, tonight's game should be a thriller. Each team realizes the importance of the contest, Bruins even more so than their perennial rivals.

Cowley's taking new wings leaves Herb Cain, Art Jackson, and Buzz Boll together and gives the Bruins another strong set of forwards. In that exhibition game in Ottawa last Thursday, Cowley, Guidolin, and Calladine accounted for five goals, and Manager Art Ross figures they may click as well tonight.

In games this season the Bruins have not had too much success with the Leafs. They started out by winning three out of their first four contests with them, but the Leafs came back to take the next four straight, and they have outscored the Bruins 53 to 36 in the eight games.

Good First Line

Leafs come to Boston with an outstanding first line of Lorne Carr, who is pressing Herb Cain for individual scoring honors; Gus Bodnar, the sensational rookie, and Bob Davidson. Their defense combination of Babe Pratt, Reg Hamilton, and Elwyn Morris—the last another good rookie—ranks well throughout the league, and Paul Bibeault has practically saved their goose in goal.

Polle Got Four

It was not expected that Coach Happy Day would be able to bring either Tommy O'Neill or Jackie McLean with him, but he has a full complement of forwards in Bud Poile, Jackie Hamilton, Teeter Kennedy, George Bothman, Ross Johnstone, and Don Webster. Poile is the Toronto youngster of last year who is awaiting orders from the Canadian Navy. In his first game this season with the Leafs he scored four goals against the Bruins in Toronto Feb. 19.

Tonight's game is the first of five for the Bruins in eight days. On Thursday they go to Chicago, and on the week end they return for a home-and-home series with New York Rangers—here Saturday and in New York Sunday. Next Tuesday they face Detroit Red Wings here at the Garden.

Briefs: Ross still is undecided over his third line . . . He says Busher Jackson will be at left wing . . . At center will either be Russ Kopak or Clarence Schmidt, and at right wing will either by Alan Rittinger or Tommy Brennan . . . All four of these boys are from the Olympics.

* * *

The 'Pics practiced at the Arena this noon . . . They play three games in three days this week end, against New York Rovers at the Garden Friday evening, against Falcons in Philadelphia Saturday, and back here against Phillie Sunday . . . The U. S. A. H. A. championship play-off dates and plans have been announced . . . The post-season fun starts March 11 with Coast Guard at Phillie . . . Teams will be limited to 15 skaters and a goalie, and if any player named by a club is unable to finish the series, the club must continue short-handed . . . Any player molesting an official will be automatically barred from the rest of the series . . . Officials on the ice will include a referee and two linesmen . . . All games will be played to a finish . . . If tied at the end of regulation time the teams will play a 10-minute overtime, and then if still tied will go into sudden score play.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	31	4	7	69	189	88
Detroit	20	15	6	46	170	141
Toronto	19	20	4	42	178	152
Chicago	19	18	4	42	149	156
Boston	16	21	4	36	177	207
New York	6	33	3	15	137	256

Notes on The Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Wonder why some smart track meet promoter doesn't persuade Gil Dodds to have a shot at the three-quarter mile record, which he beat unofficially last Saturday? . . . It seems sure now that the Boston theologian isn't going to break the mile record as long as he runs those 67-second last quarters . . . What may be a tip on the class of major league baseball this year is Bill Brandt's compilation showing that 37 National League rookies became first-string players last year and there are only 78 rookies coming up this spring.

* * *

Billy Sixty, veteran Milwaukee Journal golf and bowling expert is author of a rousing song, "Old Glory Forever." . . . Red Ruffing will get the air on Kay Kyser's radio show Wednesday night . . . Hazel and Dorothy Caley, Canada's outstanding women skaters, go into the "Stars on Ice" show tonight . . . Warren Giles of

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
502-8 Regent Street, W. 1
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Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
66 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON W. C. 1

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GIVE GOOD GIFTS from
LANGTON'S
'Phone Tudor 6050
(A. P. LANGTON)
Time Expert
Jeweller, Silversmith
(No Coupons Required)
3, PRINCES PARADE
MUSWELL HILL, N. 10

Sports Wear in Large Sizes
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10—Tudor 1391
Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

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Under Our Own Experts' Supervision
BEARMANS Ltd.
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Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

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TONS OF COMFORT
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

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Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
30 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
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Phone 9540 BRADFORD (8 lines)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
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TELEPHONE 2469
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(Next to the Halifax Building Society)
Telephone 27297

LIVERPOOL

P. W. TROXLER
Confectioner
LUNCHEONS, TEAS
87, Bold Street Tel. Royal 4255

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3281 daily.
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Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

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Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

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SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
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FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
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ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

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CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats
Ladies' Hairdressing
also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS
HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24298

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

WAKEFIELD

SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE
Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	U	F	F	A	L	O
A	T	E	■	S	O	L
D	E	■	E	■	T	I
G	■	A	M	A	■	V
E	■	M	U	S	E	E
R	Y	E	■	T	A	R
	O	R	D	E	R	
S	K	I	■	I	S	M
N	E	C	K	S	■	O
A	■	A	I	M	■	N
I	F	■	M	■	E	D
L	A	P	■	A	R	A
S	T	A	N	L	E	Y

29

EIRE

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

MAISON PROST
Ltd.
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
24, St. Stephen's Green (Ladies and Gentlemen)
73, Grafton Street (Ladies Only)
106, Grafton Street (First Floor) (Gentlemen only)

HELY'S
for GOOD SERVICE
Stationery, Printing, Leather Goods, Fishing Tackle, Sports Goods, Dog Requisites, Fountain Pens.
26-28, DAME STREET

Switzer's
LADIES' COATS
for MOTORING, SPORTS WEAR and ALL OCCASIONS. Fashionably Cut in the Newest Materials. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HIGH GRADE merchandise of contemporary and advanced styles in Ladies' garments and accessories, has been the outstanding feature of Dalys during a century. Presently, with war-time coupon rationing, such a tradition has become the only sure guarantee of true value in coupon expenditure.
Sauchiehall Street Glasgow Scotland. Dalys

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ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW. C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, SCOTCH SEED POTATOES, ALL GARDEN MANURES, TOOLS AND SUNDRIES
Catalogue on application
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263, Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2
(Under Central Station Bridge)

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616.
J.W.BLACK
64 KENMURE ST GLASGOW

THE MISSES MARTIN
Ladies' Hairdressers
Macdonald Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture, etc.
15, Baliol St., C. 3 Tel. Douglas 3602

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Kind of Rye Is Meant in the Song, "Comin' Through the Rye"?

It is, apparently, somewhat of a moot point as to whether the rye mentioned in Robert Burns' familiar song is vegetable or mineral. There are even those who will argue that Burns didn't write the song, or that, at most, he merely rewrote it.

Writing in the New York Times nearly 50 years ago, a Scot made bold to state that Burns meant a stream named Rye and not a field of rye grain, and that Jenny came over the stepping stones of the Rye-burn. Furthermore, he states that in Motherwell and Hogg there is a picture of a lass and lad comin' thro' the Rye which shows not a field of grain but a stream bank and stepping stone. At all events, it cannot be doubted that there is a stream by the name of Rye in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Per contra, Thomas Bayne, writing in Notes and Queries of about that time, declares: "It is of spring time that the love minstrel chants. . . . and there is nothing wonderful in a country girl's passage across a field of rye. . . . The fact that Jenny simply 'draiglt a' her petticoatie' is of itself sufficient to show that she had traversed a young crop; she would have been drenched had she attempted passage thru a dewy rye field in June."

And S. J. A. Fitz-Gerald, in his book: "Stories of Famous Songs," leans to the same opinion as Mr. Bayne. By way of clincher, Mr. Fitz-Gerald states that it has been proved that Burns scratched a couplet of the song on a pane of glass at Mauchline. The couplet read:

Gin a body kiss a body comin' through the grain,
Need a body grudge a body what's a body's ain?

Fitz-Gerald, however, admits that "seeing that Burns did not write this song, but merely added a verse to a lyric current before he was born" he does not see how it can be decided whether he meant a stream or a field of grain.

As a final note from the other side of the ledger, W. M. G. Easton, writing in Notes and Queries, states: "Grain is not grown in glens, and there is direct mention of a glen in the song, by implication, in conjunction with the name of the stream, that of the Rye."

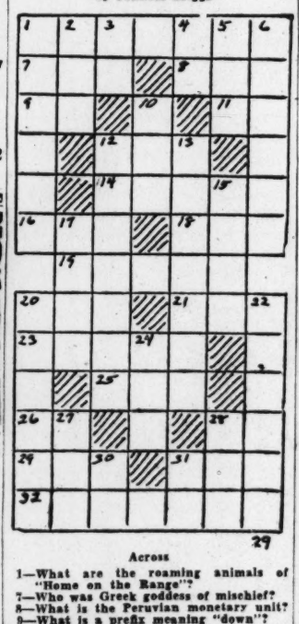
Ho hum, the question still seems to be moot.—**W. P. Keasbey**

High School Statistics

Enrollment in public high schools of the United States is approximately 5,761,000 at the present time, 6.2 per cent less than last year and nearly a million less than in 1940-41; the male decrease is twice as great as the female.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What are the roaming animals of "Home on the Range"?
7—Who was Greek goddess of mischief?
8—What is the Peruvian monetary unit?
9—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
11—Musical note.
12—What is the candlenut tree?
14—A museum is also called what?
16—What kind of bread is much used in the north of Europe?
18—Seaman.
19—A mandate is what?
20—Skiers do what?
21—Suffix.
23—What makes the giraffe so tall (pl.)?
25—Purpose.
26—What is title of a poem by Kipling?
28—What suffix forms past participle of certain verbs?
29—What is one circuit around a race track?
31—What is name of a southern constellation?
32—What is first name of Ortheris, one of titular "Soldiers Three"?

Down

1—What is a native of Wisconsin called?
2—State of Utah was named for whom (sing.)?
3—Symbol for iron is what?
4—While.
5—Who was Abraham's nephew?
6—What is first name of orphan hero of a novel by Dickens?
10—Australian bird.
12—What is Samuel Francis Smith's most famous poem?
13—Genteel irony is what?
15—Little pitchers are said to have big what?
17—What is a band or piece of cloth cut to fit the shoulders?
20—According to Mother Goose, what are included among ingredients which make up little boys?
22—On what day of week was Solomon Grundy born?
24—What fictional hero wanders about India in company of a Tibetan priest?
27—When a blunder is irretrievable, what is said to be in the fire?
28—Before.
30—Where is Shamokin (abbr.)?
31—Symbol for aluminum is what?

29

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun —*The Feminine Angle*

YOUR WEIGHT & YOUR FORTUNE
"You will meet a tall, handsome man and be married within the year."
"Oh, boy! It's fun ordering a bunch of women around."
"Hi, Babe—how about steppin' out with a real sheik?"

Today's Quotation

The beauty of the house is order,
The blessing of the house is contentment,
The glory of the house is hospitality.

—House Motto

In Lighter Vein

It's That Man Again!

One day, Albert Bigelow Paine, famous as the biographer of Mark Twain, was visiting Oliver Herford at the latter's studio in London, and during a lull in the conversation someone knocked in a peculiar manner at the studio door. It was rat-a-tat, thrice repeated, followed by a double tap.

"Sh-h!" cautioned Herford in a whisper. "Don't say a word. Don't make a sound. That fellow's a frightful bore. If he gets in here, he will talk all afternoon."

The rapping was repeated several times, but finally the sound of departing footsteps indicated that the caller had given up and gone away.

"You must know who he is by the peculiarity of his rap," remarked Paine, "but I am curious to know how he happens to rap in that manner."

"Oh," said Herford, "I taught him that. I told him that a lot of people came and bothered me, and I would open the door only to my special friends, and I would know the difference by that peculiar knock."—Wall Street Journal.

Brevities

Price adjustment usually means a decrease on something the consumer doesn't care to buy, and increases on products that appeal to him as essentials.—Indianapolis News.

The matter of the Pentagon Building costs attracts Congress' inquisitorial eye. For the dough, some believe we should have got no less than a decahedron.—Detroit News.

Professional Friends

Berkeley, Calif.

Not long ago an orthodontist passed on in this city, leaving a wife, three small children and a good deal of unfinished work. Five of his professional friends in San Francisco co-operated, for the benefit of the bereaved family, in the completion of the work, each man going to the Berkeley office one afternoon a week. This, despite scanty gasoline rations and many extra demands on their time. As the work of straightening teeth involves months if not years, it proved a big and very generous undertaking.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Robert Drake

The following are the best ten captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Feb. 15:

"His Master's Dogs"
W. B. Tilton, Oteen, N. C.

"Shoe-Shoe, Puppy!"
Ruth Vaughn, Miami, Fla.; Ida H. Stack, Evanston, Ill.; Martha E. Ransome, Melrose, Mass.; Mrs. Walter C. Gilnes, Somerville, Mass.; Ruth M. Southwick, Detroit, Mich.; Nancy A. De Groff, Lawrence, N. Y.; Marjory Cern, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Clara R. Mason, New York; M. P. M., Duluth, Minn.

"The Dog Watch"
Mrs. M. J. Beyderman, Bowmanville, Ont., Canada; H. Stanley Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.

"Papa's Off to the Seven Seas"
Nancy B. Talcott, Mansfield, Ohio.

"When Shall We Three Meet Again?"
Maude DeVerse Newton, Kansas City, Mo.

"On His Uppers"
Mrs. Spencer C. King, Thornburg, Pa.; Mrs. G. A. Matile, Plainfield, N. J.

"One-Man Doggie"
Violet Oakley, Philadelphia

"As Comfortable as an Old Shoe"
Fannye E. Cohn, Evanston, Ill.; Edith M. Anderson, Everett, Mass.; M. L. Diescher, New York; J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.; Kathryn M. Blackwell, Charleston, W. Va.; Lynn H. Smith, Jefferson, Wis.

"They Also Serve Who Only . . . Wait"
Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.

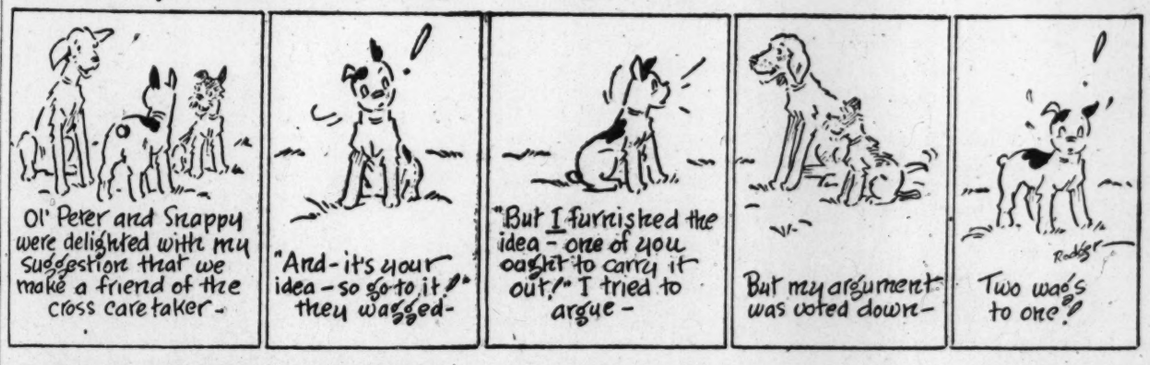
"The Shoe That's Now G. I."
Lydia F. Linton, Saunderstown, R. I.

NEWS ITEM — SEED CATALOGUES PROMISE BIGGER AND BETTER VEGETABLES THIS YEAR.

WELL, THE CATALOGUE CERTAINLY DIDN'T EXAGGERATE
KEEP CALM, MR. KLAMM, MY HUSBAND'S RAISING GIANT MUSHROOMS IN THE CELLAR
CRASH
IT'S ALL RIGHT, DEAR—THE SEED MAN SAID THEY'D REACH OUT FOR THE SUNLIGHT
WE DIDN'T HAVE TO PAPER THE PARLOR THIS SPRING
BEANS
L.F. VAN CELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*The Majority Has It*

By Rodgers


Ol' Peter and Snappy were delighted with my suggestion that we make a friend of the cross caretaker-
"And-it's your idea-so go to it!" they wagged-
"But I furnished the idea-one of you ought to carry it out!" I tried to argue-
But my argument was voted down-
Two was's to one!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Overactive Duty*

By The Hagers

"Hey, duck! I'd like an interview!" I turned and saw a cockatoo.
"I see that you are flourishing A decoration on your wing."
Said I, "What is it? Tell me, please." "For active duty—overseas.
Red thinks you're smart. He likes your pluck. He wants you for his mascot, duck."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Dewey's Position

Contradictions continue to pile up in what the Saturday Evening Post recently called "the Dewey enigma." The New York Governor withdrew his name from the Wisconsin presidential primary. Yet a slate of Dewey delegates declare they will run there against a slate of Willkie men. Mr. Dewey on December 3, 1943, said: "I am not and shall not become a candidate for the Republican nomination." Yet the latest Gallup poll shows him well ahead on the list of Republican candidates (as viewed by the public).

It has been pointed out that there is a difference between being a candidate for the nomination and a candidate for President. The Governor has never said he would not be a candidate for President. His position may well be expressed in words Wendell Willkie used in January, 1940: "If the nomination were given me without any strings, I would have to accept it. No man in middle life and in good health could do otherwise."

The Governor's statement which has confused people was the one in the New York gubernatorial campaign of 1942 when he said he intended "to devote the next four years exclusively to the service of the people of New York." And after the election he declared he hoped to let the people judge of his merits as Governor "after four years."

Mr. Dewey's friends, when asked why he does not clear up an ambiguous situation, say that he feels bound by this pledge not to become an avowed candidate. His opponents charge that he keeps in close touch with those who are promoting his availability (not to say candidacy) for the nomination and was not at all displeased by his Wisconsin followers' refusing to keep his name out of the primary.

One hears plain citizens saying, "Why doesn't he come out in the open?" and it is probably true that he has lost some support by refusing to make a frank avowal and define his position in the Willkie manner—just as the latter has won friends by his forthrightness. But the canny politicians will point out that the American people have often been quite willing to vote for men less well known—particularly if they wanted a change.

Those close to Mr. Dewey report that he sees several advantages in having the nomination seek the man. They believe he feels that the next four years are going to be particularly difficult and that if nominated by a draft he would have more united support. One can understand such reasoning, yet must ask if unity should not be based on principles thoroughly discussed and understood, rather than on political availability.

Should Mr. Dewey continue his present attitude until the convention meets, many Republicans who consider a clear-cut position on methods of maintaining the peace second only to winning the war, will have to take him largely on faith or reject him. Will there be enough delegates who seek to get unity by an undefined foreign policy or who simply consider Mr. Dewey the most popular candidate, to nominate him? Will such a course bring unity either to the Republican Party or to the Nation?

More Fathers Must Go

The Selective Service news adds up to the conclusion that more fathers must shortly enter the armed services. The President's special committee to review medical standards makes a few suggestions that will add some 200,000 physical rejectees, but beyond that finds no untapped reservoirs of manpower in the 4F classification.

This view is predicated on the assumption that there is little further military need for non-combatant manpower. This may be true, but the question persists whether a non-medical, civilian board might not discover much wastage of man-hours by physically able men. The Navy recently appointed civilian groups to make regional studies. And the Coast Guard furnishes a useful example in good manpower management by enrolling part-time volunteers for domestic patrols, releasing trained regulars for combat.

Some reluctance of local draft boards to break up families might be overcome if more realistic and flexible provision could be made by Congress for support of dependents. In some cases allowances are paltry. In others, the debt-moratorium feature contains serious postwar implications, not only for individual families but for the host of industries and businesses serving these families.

Burma Victory

Victory of British and Indian troops over Japanese in the Arakan jungles is big news rather because it is the first such Allied victory in Burma than because of size or evident significance. The element of a sudden reversal also dramatizes the event. The victory occurred after sections of the Allied forces had been cut off and surrounded and were in danger of being destroyed. And it not only saved our forces but resulted in heavy losses for the enemy and a setback which may cost him the initiative in the battle for Akyab.

To what extent the victory was a result of skill, bravery and good fortune on the part of our forces, and to what extent it represents a basic superiority of those forces over the enemy—a superiority of numbers and equipment—is an important question. Events have yet to show whether this victory did more than turn aside a Japanese venture aimed at clearing a road to India.

We do not know yet whether the Japanese were so soundly beaten as to make possible further advances by our forces toward Akyab. It is that strategic port which must be our objective.

A land victory like this is not to be minimized. The battle in Arakan may someday be written down as the turning point of the war in southern Asia. But the winning of that area seems to be regarded in high Allied circles as an amphibious operation in which the key moves must be made by naval forces. The battle north of Akyab therefore seems more like a preliminary to the main bout than part of the big show.

Real Resources

In citing Henry J. Kaiser as "one of the greatest national resources" of the United States, the La Salle College Civic and Social Congress gave recognition to sources of America's strength often overlooked.

From the first imprint of Pilgrim feet, down through the covered wagon trek, the industrial era, and the Golden Age, it has been the individual vision, initiative, resourcefulness, and enterprise of America's men and women which, given wide scope under democratic laws and practices, has evolved from a wilderness the world's richest, most powerful State.

In these days of increased tendencies toward paternalism, thoughtful citizens will watch lest the dole and too ambitious "cradle to the grave" plans cause to fall into disuse the very qualities that compose the Nation. In America's plan for the future, nothing deserves more attention than the nourishing of these qualities, and the keeping open of opportunity's door, not only to the "big men" but to all the so-called "little fellows."

Victory Tax

The Victory Tax is the largest single obstruction to tax simplification and it should be repealed. But we confess we know no practical method to effect repeal without losing about $600,000,000 in revenues and dropping more than 9,000,000 lower income bracket Americans from the Federal tax rolls.

The total Victory Tax collection amounts to $2,750,000,000. The bulk of this, or $2,100,000,000 is paid by Americans who also pay regular income taxes and a rise in the rates they pay would serve the same revenue end. The balance—the aforementioned $600,000,000—is paid by those whose incomes fall below regular income-tax rates, but above the $624 Victory Tax exemption.

No feasible, or at least no simple, method has been proposed for a substitute tax reaching this group. But when the Administration suggested releasing this politically numerical group, the outcry in Congress was loud. It was one reason for the summary rejection of the Treasury program.

This might make it somewhat difficult for Congress now to do an about-face. However, the national demand for simplification is so vocal that such reversal is not beyond contemplation. Certainly, it can be said that people having an annual income falling below the regular income-tax exemptions are not a very vivid inflationary threat, and simplification may be worth the $600,000,000 price.

If you are wondering what to do with that extra day's pay that Leap Year has dropped in your pocket, the Red Cross offers opportunities to place it where it will do the most immediate good.

Children can't help the parents they have, but der Führer is the Germans' own fault.

Facing the Job of Keeping 'Em In as Well as Out

See Naples and Live to See It Again

By Duncan Rowe

American Ambulance Driver with British Eighth Army in Italy

One day I was suddenly called upon to drive one of the men to Naples. As the regiments to which we have been attached have been fighting in the (censored) sectors, we have had no opportunity to visit that city of romantic associations. As we approached the town during the night, we saw what appeared to be red lights flashing from a big mountain on our left, and we wondered what it could be. The next morning it was revealed —Vesuvius. We parked in the first leaguer [Mr. Rowe employs an ancient word for camp] we found on the edge of town and it turned out to be a Negro section of the American Army that was running a mobile laundry. They were on 24-hour shifts and had many Neapolitan women working for them. All were singing Italian songs.

In America, big cities have always been most refreshing, interesting, and livable for me in the early hours of morning. And Naples was no exception. We wandered driving about the city. Dodging the hundreds of colorful carts piled high with greens and cabbages, apples, oranges, and persimmons and their peasant drivers clad in orange, green, and red blouses and bandannas. Trying to get around the mountainous loads of empty plaited baskets that are piled on tiny donkeys. Running into the blind alleys where the débris of bombing has not yet been cleared. Wondering to ourselves, "Now, where is that old fountain we were going to see, and the San Carlo opera house? They must be somewhere about. And isn't there a chapel somewhere here with some of Giotto's paintings?" and wondering if they had been destroyed.

How did the saying go? Was it, See Paris and die? See Naples and live to see it again? Seems like the ancient Greeks, French—everyone has been in and out of Naples. Now the Americans.

It is good to make contact with the American Army again. I realize all over what kind, soft-hearted people Americans are. Their voices are honey for awhile after months of British, French, Italian accents.

* * *

Naples in the early hours of morning. The streets are wet from early morning fog. Merchants are out sweeping their sidewalks and opening their shops. There is a blinding glare over there. It's water. It must be the Bay of Naples and it's so bright one cannot distinguish any of the boats or outlines of the harbor. Only Vesuvius patiently smoking away in the background.

Soon the Army convoys start moving through the streets, the American M. P.'s in their white steel helmets tumble out of trucks to go on duty, the crowds pick up in numbers, the noises increase, men carry trays of fruit on their heads and shout gibberish Italian. The Neapolitan urchins sell everything: shoeshine, peanuts; they advertise restaurants, souvenirs, drinks all in one breath, and will cheat, steal, gyp at every chance. A fast town, Naples, that more than holds its own with Cairo, Algiers, and, shall I say London and New York? We stop to buy some apples. *Quanto costa?* One of the first things we learn in Italian. Then *È troppo caro.* Then some watered-down ice cream, some peanuts, some cakes. You feel that everyone is out to do you. We only had three hours in the town and then had to come right back.

Of course, none of the M. P.'s had heard of (censored) and couldn't direct me out of town, so I tried the Italians. *"Dove è la strada la più breve per——?"* I would ask, and they would respond with a stream of words and a wave of arms; understanding the latter, I would be off again.

Two American soldiers asked for a ride; one was from Cambridge, Mass. He was looking for a town where his grandfather lived and whom he had never seen. This town had fallen into Allied hands recently, and after much asking of questions, we found it. Everyone in the town was excited. Signor Giovanni's grandson from America! Doors popped open. Heads appeared at all the windows. The crowd following us down the street grew. Men, women, children, dogs, donkeys, horses and carts. By the time we reached the piazza, the whole town seemed to be gathered around us. Uncles, aunts, in-laws, outlaws, cousins—all crowded about to kiss, cry over, and embrace their relative.

At last he reached his grandfather's tiny room, which was tucked away in a bank of buildings through which we had to thread our way. It was a small room with white-washed walls, stone floor, and wooden rafters; bunches of red peppers, garlic, tomatoes, and onions were suspended in grape-like bunches from the rafters; heavy copper pots and pans hung from wooden pegs in the wall; there was a tiny fire in the fireplace and all was scrupulously clean.

Overjoyed, declaring the Lord had spared them both for this day, weeping, kissing his grandson, the old grandfather arose from his bed for the first time in days. The room was packed with the townspeople and a throng milled outside the door. This was where I had to leave—the war, you know, must get on.

* * *

(Much later.) Yesterday, I picked up a group of Italian soldiers who had permits to ride. They are gradually getting their Army together, but under many difficulties. It is hard for them to get much enthusiasm for fighting when they have no transport, insufficient arms, and clothing and equipment of all kinds, an uncertain leadership,—and when our armies are all over their country, well organized, well fed, well equipped. Their situation, like that of their country (an army always somehow reflects the temper of a nation), is desperate. When disillusion is complete, when hunger is always imminent, when spirits are broken—what are a people to do? Perhaps they, like nature, have a way of taking care of themselves. This is as well as I can console myself. But I wish some of the people could get shoes; none of the peasants seem to have them; they always ask us for *scarpe.* Many children go barefoot, others tie rags, bits of wood, or rubber to their feet.

Later, another day, another town. Central Italy will soon be as familiar as our backyard. This town suffered a big raid by American bombers before we arrived; there was an important bridge near by; 4,000 civilians were killed. More bodies are found every day. I was talking to a woman who was carrying a pot of water on her head; seven of her family had been killed, husband, parents, etc. People sit on the edge of their rubble, dig around, try to salvage what they can. Most of the women are red-eyed still. The church in the center of town was miraculously untouched though bombs fell all around it. The structure was old, sixteenth - seventeenth century, but, as is typical when the mediocre strive for effects, the interior had been done over in streaks of brown and maroon paints to appear as marble—which of course brings up the question of religion in Italy.

* * *

The colorful saints who inhabit the Italians' imagination, the gregariousness of their communities, the wholesome earthiness of the peasants, the dramatic past and its residue of monuments, the poets and painters who have expressed these people, the economic pressure of wars, ignorance, poverty, avarice, primitive faith and superstition, a sometimes parasitical priesthood, the Italian mountains, rivers, seas, and the very air itself—all these, and more, are strangely woven into the religion of these people.

In my spare moments, I've been picking up a bit of the language. I've been reading "Pinocchio," which is even more delightful in Italian than it is in English; I revel in this perversity which is in all of us, and to which we (meaning society) give license, assent, and admiration, when it is disguised as a *burattino,* or wooden puppet. Also some of Carducci's poetry. Is there anything really behind this centuries-old dichotomy — the barbaric Huns and the civilized world?

La Primavera in fior mena tedeschi
Più come d'uso . . . (from *Il Parlamento*)

And this Spring finds the tedeschi (Germans) plundering Italy again.

Thoughts on the Baruch Report

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

The postman dropped on my desk this morning the answer to a newsman's dream—the final edition of the Baruch report.

The soft green cover may have been added to please the women reporters who are gradually taking over Washington's news beats. But the detailed table of contents, the four-page subject index, the large type, the bold, striking headings, make its reading a pleasure, its use as textbook on reconversion a cinch.

The Baruch touch characterizes this final edition. It has the simplicity, the clearness, the directness that typify its author. Its 108 pages are far more readable than its Congressional competitor, Senator George's 13-page report on postwar policy. The reason: The Government Printing Office turns out committee reports in assembly-line fashion and with a deadly monotony. Business-minded, public-conscious Mr. Baruch packaged his product with appeal.

* * *

My first Baruch report was a clumsy, thick, mimeographed affair. With other reporters, I dug it out of a large carton box outside Steve Early's office following the President's morning press conference February 18.

The President had said Mr. Baruch would hold a press conference that afternoon at 2 to answer questions. It was then near noon. By 2, with the press overflowing his office, Mr. Baruch, smiling and affable, appeared for a journalistic third degree.

It failed to develop. He opened with, "No talk of personalities." That killed the first two questions on every reporter's tongue: Who would be work director? Who would be disposer of surpluses? To practically every other question Mr. Baruch replied with a smile: "The answer to that's in the report." And no reporter was prepared, after only a hasty reading, to debate that point.

The Washington press corps broke even in guessing what men would head these two new agencies.

Practically every Washington writer had named Will Clayton, cotton merchant millionaire and Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to the surplus disposal job days before Jimmy Byrnes revealed it at a White House press conference. A businessman of the Jesse Jones school, ex-Liberty Leaguer, Mr. Clayton rates well with a critical Congress. A financially independent official of the Baruch school, he believes in private enterprise and individual initiative.

The "Work Director's" job (given the more euphonious and appropriate name of Retraining and Re-employment Director by Mr. Byrnes) went to a dark horse, Veterans Administrator General Hines. General Hines has managed veterans' affairs under Presidents Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt. He has avoided brilliance with the same studied administrative ability that he has shunned incompetence. He is a career administrator as Joseph C. Grew is a career diplomat or Senator Barkley a career Congressman.

Manpower Commissioner McNutt, emerging from a conference with the President prior to the Hines appointment, believed he had been tapped for the job. The indirect way in which Mr. Byrnes gave out the Hines appointment confirmed rumors of a hitch.

First he plunged into an explanation of the order establishing the Surplus Disposal Administration, with Mr. Clayton to head it. Fifteen minutes passed before he backed into a discussion of the Work Director post. The Baruch report had mentioned it first, said it called for a man of "such outstanding caliber as to command the immediate confidence of the country."

More minutes passed, and then finally—and it seemed almost apologetically—out slipped General Hines's name. It took the press several minutes to realize it finally had the name it was waiting for.

Mr. Byrnes explained he had tried to get Mr. Baruch to take the job, how the qualifications ideally fitted the Nation's No. 1 elder statesman. When Mr. Baruch said no, it was Byrnes, not Roosevelt, that gave Hines, not McNutt, the job.

* * *

Businessmen have slept easier since the Baruch report came out and the White House moved to put it into effect in toto. Mr. Baruch, a stanch disciple of free enterprise (the less Government in business the better) built his program for re-conversion and re-employment around conservative, established business principles. The Administration (frequently charged with believing the more Government in business the better) has confounded its critics by adopting the Baruch blueprint.

The Baruch program calls for speed in getting the Government out of the surplus property business. It calls for a quick settlement of war contracts that will put contractors on their feet financially. It attacks monopoly and Government competition, and defends small business.

His last remark at the press conference was Mr. Baruch's most typical: "I don't think the Government should get into *any* business—except in war."

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Potent Words

Could any words more potent be found than in those immortal sentences used by Abraham Lincoln in the closing paragraph of his second inaugural address on January 12, 1865, for the consideration of our present national leaders during this most critical time in our own, and world history? "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan; to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

MARY R. CHAMPLIN

Chicago

Why Not Give Bibles?

On the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor recently, an article from the Nottingham (England) Evening Post entitled "The Textbook We Fight For," stated that thousands of men and women in the services want Bibles, but can't get them.

Why not send out used Bibles from American homes? Probably many could be collected in the same way other books have been gathered and sent out to those in the services. No one should be denied the "Book of Books" in these times of supreme need.

(MISS) DAISY E. L. HARRIS

Orange, Mass.

In re: Vinegar Pie et al

Have you ever heard of bread pie? While it has not the glamour of vinegar pie, still it is pie, and, as John Gould says, any kind of pie is better than no pie. This is a simplified bread pudding baked in a shell, so you can make up your own recipe. Such fare needs the proper setting, and having spent my early life on a farm in "Little Egypt," I know all the charms of said pies. Now, sugar pie, also known as cream pie, made with good cream and not too much "stiffening" is delicious, and really is in the "Sunday" pie class.

A. S.

Chicago

Cashing In War Bonds

Recently, I heard someone say over the radio that it was a shortsighted policy to cash in War Bonds now. It would seem to me that, particularly at this time, it is just the same as sending the soldier into battle, fully equipped, and in the heat of the fray, taking his equipment away from him. Those boys deserve better treatment than that.

Portland, Ore. GERTRUDE POMFRET

"Check Up on Income Tax"

One hears so much these days of income taxes, I should like to make a suggestion as a result of my observations. Why not have some check-up to see that those who should pay income and Victory taxes are doing so?

I have heard people boast of the fact that "they never bother to report." Those who are honest do make a report. Why should their burden be increased while those not so honest go on as they are doing?

Laton, Calif. (MRS.) IDA E. HANNAH

Frost, Not Snow, in Tacoma

The title placed on my letter "Robins in the Snow" needs a correction. The only snow we've seen here is but a few skiffs in the air. It was heavy frost, not snow, that made the roofs white.

J. W. R.

Tacoma, Wash.

"Polish Compensation"

On behalf of the 1,500 members of the Kosciuszko League, we wish to express our deep appreciation for the wonderful stand taken by the Monitor in your recent editorial, "Polish Compensation."

ANTHONY KARCZMARZYK, President,
Detroit Kosciuszko League

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